

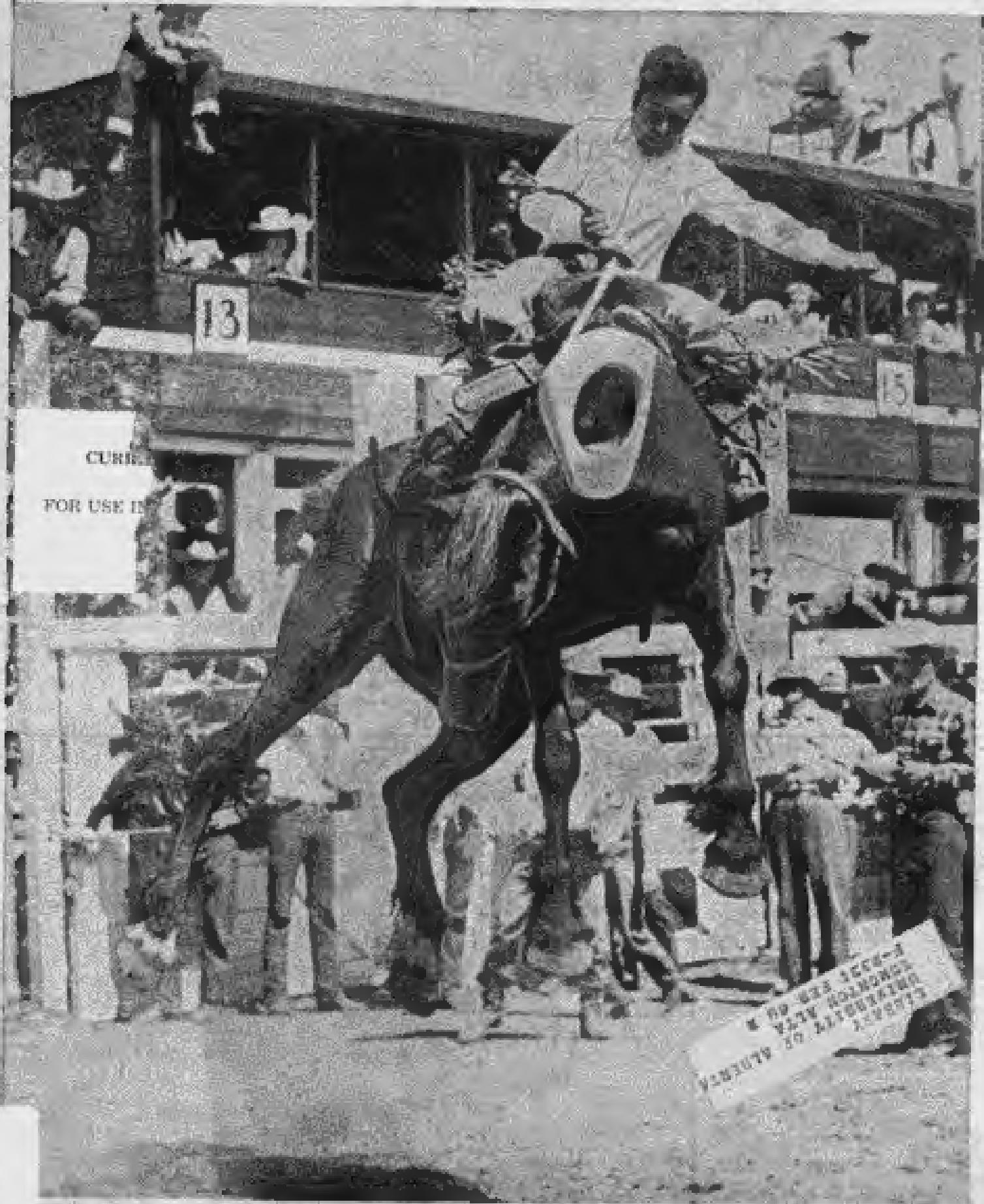
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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

JUNE 1954

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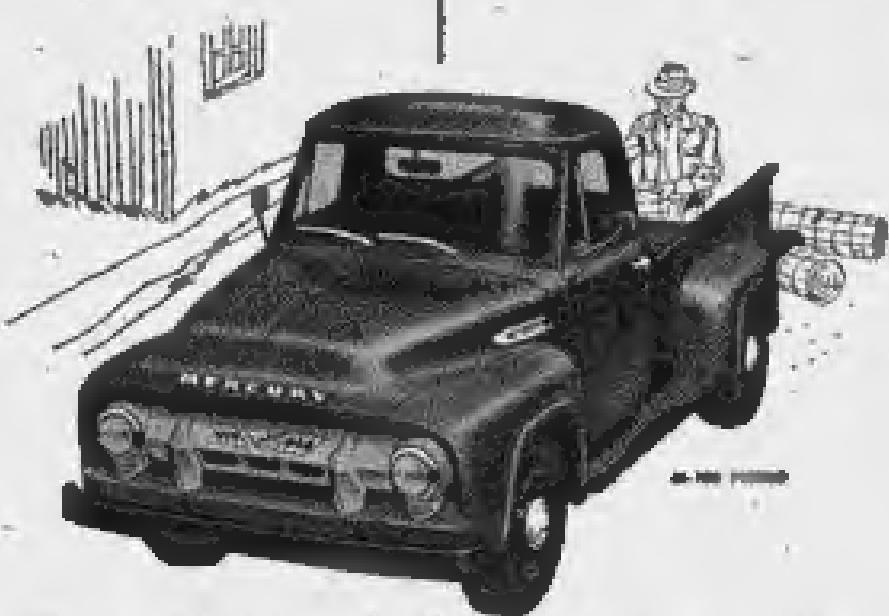
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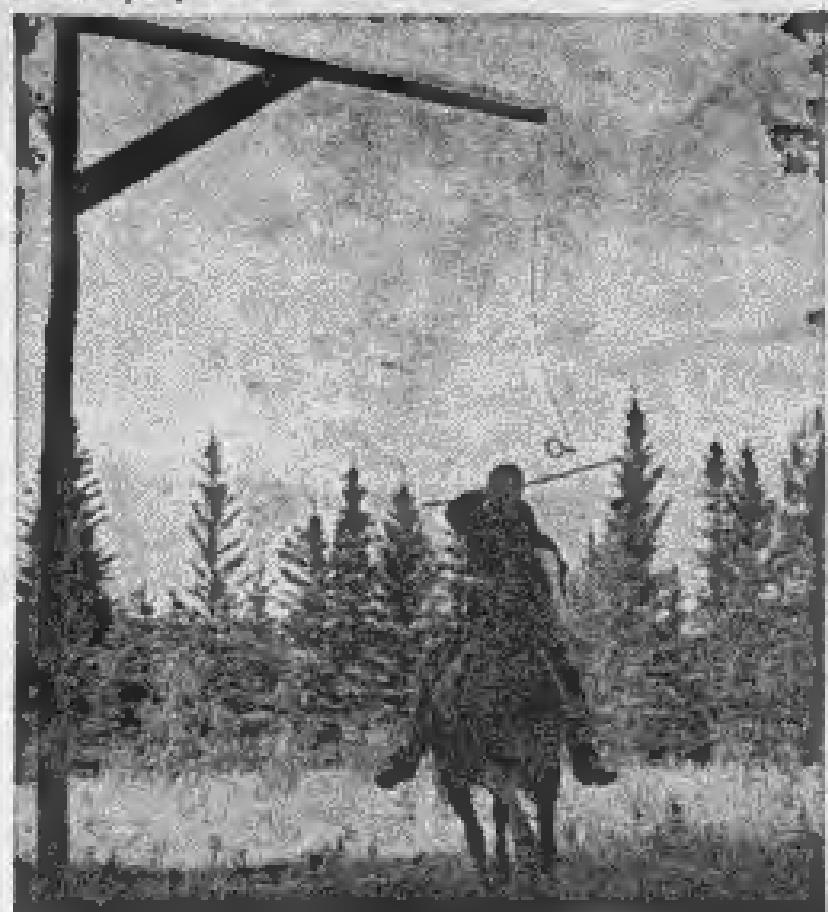


Photo by Richard Harrington.

Bee booklet

A NEW booklet, "Beekeeping in Saskatchewan", has been issued by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. The booklet was produced by the Apiary Division of the Provincial Plant Industry Branch, and features detailed instructions for beginners as well as valuable information for commercial apiculturists. It is fully illustrated with photographs, line drawings and charts.

Farm co-ops

The farmer co-operative movement provides a means whereby farm people can join hands to promote their own economic interests. The principles of the co-operative movement provide that the membership shall be open to all, regardless of political or religious beliefs or national origin. The Alberta Wheat Pool adheres closely to the well established principles of the movement.

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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

U. S. boom prices destroy both the land and the farmers

THE new dust bowl that has developed in the United States can be traced directly to the high price that prevailed for American wheat after the war.

Where proper cropping practices are followed, wind erosion can be detected.

These are the two most significant facts to emerge from our on-the-spot investigation of the new U.S. "Dust Bowl".

In a real sense, the modern dust bowl is the product of the stupidity of man. It is the result of the "boom and bust" futures market system of setting farm prices. It is the complete repudiation of the "Winnipeg thinkers" who, as the war ended, were urging Canadian farmers to get all they could get for their wheat while the getting was good.

In those days, responsible leaders of Prairie wheat-growers, the Rt. Hon. L. G. Gardiner and the Liberal party were united in their desire to avoid runaway wheat prices. It was felt that the surest way of bringing about a collapse of prices was to permit a temporary scarcity of wheat to cause prices to rise too high. So it was that we entered into the British contracts and into the International Wheat Agreement.

Naturally, our prices remained below those of the United States. The high price of wheat had the result everybody expected down there. More and more wheat was grown on more and more acres. The expansion of acreage produced surpluses that have now become a major embarrassment of the United States Government. Only the expenditure of billions of dollars by the government in its price-support programme prevented a collapse in prices.

All this was a condition which Canadians hoped to avoid. We, too, have our wheat surpluses. But these have arisen from natural causes for there has been little expansion of Canadian wheat acreage. Yet it is doubtful if even the most expert prophet anticipated the soil destruction that would be another product of the American open market system.

The high price of wheat gave the speculators an incentive to break up range land in the western states; land certainly no better than the land in south-eastern Alberta. They gambled the price of breaking and their seed against a bonanza crop. They got big crops, plowed more land, got more good crops. Then the unusually wet weather was followed by the normal dry weather. The land so ruthlessly exposed and exploited started to blow. The "millionaires" who made their fortunes have retired to pursue other mischief.

Throughout this period, Canadian prices were profitable for our farmers. But because of the long-sighted policies of Mr. Gardiner's department, which took the time

drought areas of Saskatchewan out of wheat and restored them to grass after the 1937 disaster, we did not have the breaking of so much new land. In other words, there was a good profit in wheat for established farmers, but not enough to encourage outsiders to lease range land and break it to the plow.

So the high price of wheat has created a many-pronged disaster. It has first produced an unmanageable surplus. It has caused an expansion in acreage which is destroying the protection which legitimate farmers had through the American price support system. It is destroying millions of acres of land.

Without the boom price of wheat, there would have been much less land broken, there would be much less of a wheat surplus; perhaps none at all; there would be no new dust bowl in the south-west.

The more favorable side of the picture is provided by a study of the maps that accompany our survey. These show how the old dust bowl area is largely unaffected by the new blow. The reason is that throughout this area the farmers learned how to combat wind erosion. They are doing it by the Lethbridge system, by strip cropping and trash cover and stubble mulch and blade tillage. The wonderful news from that area is that even with winds approaching 100 miles an hour, the well-formed fields held their top soil; though there was damage by soil blowing in from outside the area.

If drought again comes to the West, as it must some day, it does not have to mean dust bowls and kindred disasters. We have devised methods of combatting wind erosion that are eminently successful. In Manitoba this spring, when high winds and high temperatures combined to get the soil blowing, damage was confined mainly to the field that had been left in black summerfallow. Those fields where the best means of cultivation were used were comparatively stable.

In the past, we have often believed in this country that what the Americans get in the way of weather this year we get next year. So, when the reports of the blowing dust in the southern states started to come out, we became concerned for fear we faced another 1937 all over again. On this score it is heartening indeed to see how well the farmers of Oklahoma and Kansas and Nebraska have covered their scars of the dirty thirties. Even with a very short crop, their farms look fine today.

The real American tragedy of our time is the manner in which the whole parity price system of the United States is being destroyed because the prices went too far above parity. So long as prices remained near the floor, there was little trouble with surpluses. But profitable prices encouraged

speculators to get into the crop, not as farmers, but as speculators out for a quick dollar. The farmers themselves, faced with surpluses everywhere they turn, have tried to switch their own production to more profitable lines and have made things worse.

The American dust bowl is the final vindication of the position taken in 1945 and 1946 by the leaders of Prairie agriculture that extremely high prices in times of world trading were as much a menace to our security as extremely low prices. This year, we should take time out to be thankful that we lined up so solidly behind that leadership and stayed there despite the siren songs of the "get-rich-now" advocates.

B. A. MacLeod

THE death of Bill MacLeod at his Winnipeg home removes still another link with the pioneer past of the Prairie Wheat Pool. His passing will give to his world-wide circle of friends a feeling of real loss for W. A. MacLeod had a wonderful faculty for making friends.

In a way he was typical of the men who founded the Wheat Pool and have since carried them through to success. He was a man of good will and no one could spend much time in his company without being impressed by how kindly disposed he was toward the whole human race. He had a wonderful sense of humor, but save when he got into argument with enemies of the Wheat Pool, it was a soft and gentle characteristic that carried no bite.

His identity of nature with the other Pool leaders had other sides, of course. He was exceedingly well read and a scholar in the finest sense of the word. He was forthright and tolerant, kindly and courageous, full of consideration for his fellows.

Many of us, in our association with Bill MacLeod, wondered about the gaps in our knowledge about him. He'd come up with some stray scrap of information occasionally and we'd be puzzled by how he happened to know that. It came from a wealth of experience in a very varied life.

As a young man he edited a country weekly, "The Lake Megantic Chronicle", and then entered the daily newspaper field as a reporter in Lynn, Massachusetts. At one time a special correspondent for the Boston Transcript he subsequently resigned his editorial position on the staff of the Boston Journal to move to Saskatoon in 1906. He followed the tradition of his grandfather and father, both of whom carved horses for themselves and their families out of the rugged land that was early Canada, by homesteading on a quarter section of land in the Kerrobert district of Saskatchewan, south of Driford.

After three years on the homestead, Mr. MacLeod moved to Saskatoon to take on varied duties with the Saskatoon Phoenix, and was at different times circulation manager, advertising manager, city editor and associate editor. In partnership with W. F. Herman, later publisher of the Saskatoon Star and G. P. Armstrong he started the Saturday Press and for many years was associate editor of that paper and the Prairie Farmer, of Saskatoon.

Mr. MacLeod resigned his newspaper
(Continued on page 8)

How about "fringe benefits" for farmers and ranchers?

ISN'T it about time, we wonder, for somebody to advocate a "fringe benefit" or two for farmers? As this issue of the Farm and Ranch was being prepared for the press, the non-operating railway employees were taking a strike vote. The issue this time was whether they would go on strike for \$50,000,000 a year worth of "fringe benefits". The news publications made it plain that this time the unions were not going after wage increases. All they wanted was "fringe benefits", like longer holidays, more holidays, sick leave and items like that.

Sometimes we are inclined to think that these so-called fringes are getting to be bigger than the corps, but let that pass. In the Canadian version of the Welfare State, everybody gets fringe benefits and the idea is to collect these benefits at the expense of somebody else. Everybody, that is except the farmers and the self-employed. Yet how often does the average farmer ever take time out to total up all the fringe benefits he isn't getting, but pays for everybody else.

If the farmer gets sick, nobody comes around and pays him any sick benefits. If he can't feed his pigs and takes them to market poorly finished, the packers don't care about his health. They pay on quality and so the farmer pays for his own illness. But if the fellow who makes out the cheque is sick, chances are that he gets paid for the time he is away. Then there is this business of holidays. The people who sell stuff to the farmers, and who buy stuff from farmers, they all have paid vacations. If the farmer feels like a holiday he can take one, provided he pays for it himself.

What we are doing in this country, through the nation-wide adoption of paid vacations, paid holidays, sick benefits, etc., is to create a caste system of society. We have a privileged class composed of all those who work for wages or salaries. Undoubtedly we have an under-privileged class composed of the producers and the self-employed.

(Continued from page 6)

position with the Saskatoon Phoenix in 1919 to take a post with the Saskatchewan government as editor of publications and with the organization of the Bureau of Publications in 1922, became its first commissioner. In that capacity he was in charge of Western government publications and supervision of all government publicity.

His interest in the early farm organizations of Saskatchewan took him into active association with the Wheat Pool movement, and in 1926 he resigned from the government position to go to the three Wheat Pools as director of publicity with headquarters at Winnipeg.

He was still in harness at the time of his death. That was the way he wanted it and that was the way it was. Bill MacLeod lived for the Wheat Pool, for the work he could do for them, for the co-operative ideal and for the farmers of Western Canada. He was a fine man, a fine Canadian and real westerner. Few of us will see his like again.

One class enjoys the privileges that the other pays for. The other class pays for the privileges for the others but has none of its own. The argument in favor of vacations, for example, is that people need to get away from their work for a couple of weeks or a month every year to refill their dwindling supply of energy. Let's concede that vacations are a good idea. Then, why are they not a good idea for farmers as well as for everybody else? Surely the main asset of any farmer is his health. With it he can go along producing the wealth on which the country depends. Without it, he has no value to society.

If this is so, why should the farmers of this country not be entitled to take vacations and deduct the cost from their taxable incomes? No doubt Mr. Abbott's advisers will leap at once to their stock explanation, that it would be administratively impossible for this to be put into practice. We wish they'd worry more about equity and less about bookkeeping.

Vacations with pay are a cost of doing business. Every business is permitted to deduct the cost of all the vacations of all its employees before computing its taxable income. What business does of course is to pass along all the costs of all the fringe benefits to its customers. It is enabled to do that by the concessions granted under the

Income Tax Act. For example, if the salaries paid employees on vacation were not regarded as normal expenses, company profits would be substantially reduced and company taxes substantially increased.

Then what justification is there for withholding the same income tax concessions from such self-employed people as farmers? A farmer is a better farmer if he takes a holiday and gets away from it all occasionally. It's a fine thing for farmers to visit our national parks, or go down and see our national capitol. They could come back refreshed, make a better job of farming and hence increase their taxable income so that actually the government might lose little revenue.

These fringe benefits are only part of a larger picture. The cost of the country also is largely covered by private pension schemes which enable employees to retire at 65. These are also welfare schemes that come under the heading of "fringe benefits". Again, the farmer is left out in the cold. The concessions that are granted to businessmen by the income tax department are withheld from the farmers. They can't buy pension schemes even with their own money, and get any allowance for it on their income tax. But just about everybody else can; some even do it with other people's money.

As Farm and Ranch readers know, we have never been too enthusiastic for any of these security schemes. But if we are going to have them, let everybody be treated alike. Let's put the farmers in a position where they can have them by deducting the cost from their income taxes, just like everybody else does.

They talk about freedom only when it's profitable

ONE thing has always interested us about people who try to turn words like "freedom" and "justice" into profit-making slogans. It is how quickly they lose interest in either when the profit motive disappears. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is a case in point.

Most Farm and Ranch readers will recall the loud campaign waged by the Grain Exchange, after the war, to give the farmers freedom of choice in marketing their grain. The Wheat Board, their argument ran, was all right for those who wanted it. But the heart of the Grain Exchange beat for the producers who wanted to sell their grain on the futures market and were prevented from doing so by the evil Liberal government of Ottawa. Let the futures market be opened for wheat, let the Wheat Board operate for those who wanted it and freedom of choice would be achieved! Peace, it would be wonderful!

Well, we have had a series of wonderful crops in the west. We have broken records in sales and shipments of wheat and still we find that our elevators are plugged with wheat. The country elevators ship the grain out as box cars are allotted. The practice is to supply each country elevator with about the same number of cars as the other elevators at a given point.

With the economic pressure there is an answer, the urge to deliver as much wheat as possible is strong. But the practice of box-cars is making it impossible for thousands of farmers to deliver their grain in the elevator of their choice, their own Wheat

Pool elevators. The new elevators can thus use available elevator space as a means of luring the owners of the Wheat Pool elevators to do business with them.

The Wheat Pool leaders have argued with great cogency that box cars should be supplied country elevators in some proportion to the amount of business each has done in normal years. The elevator most popular with the farmers of a community would thus be able to continue to do its rightful share of business in that community.

The present system, in a very real sense, penalizes those elevators which in the past gave the best service and got the most patronage. It also rewards those companies which provided the poorest service and got the least patronage.

Now reasonable men would assume that the injustice of the present system would be apparent at once to the Grain Exchange spokesmen. It destroyed competition between companies. It made it possible for the least efficient elevator to do as much business as the most efficient. It forced farmers to patronize companies they did not like. It seriously abridged the farmers' freedom of choice in the marketing of his grain.

Well, what attitude did the Lombard Street guardians of prairie farm freedom take? The North West Line Elevators' Association, whose members profit most from the present system, came to its defence. The association spokesman went before the House of Commons Agricultural Committee and gave the present system their complete blessing.

The Indo-China facts don't support France

By E. H. GALTIN

THE war in Indo-China had been dragging on for eight years when Dien Bien Phu fell, but it was only when this French stronghold surrendered to the Vietminh that the Western powers became really worried about the fate of Indo-China, and President Eisenhower expressed determination to set up a collective security system to try to save other parts of Southeast Asia from the spread of Communism. With the fall of Dien Bien Phu, it became clear that the Vietminh could muster more than a guerrilla force. They had field and anti-aircraft artillery, heavy mortars, and light weapons of every kind. They were an effective army, and could hardly be dealt with by the French alone.

It was a pity that matters ever came to this pass, for they needn't have. At the end of World War II, Indo-China, a country of 30,000,000 people, was as ripe for independence as Indonesia or Burma, and in fact had set up an independent state controlled by Vietminh north of the 16th parallel, taking in most of Tonkin in the northern part of Viet Nam. Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia comprise the three associated states of Indo-China, under French rule, and the Vietminh simply means "movement for the liberation of Viet Nam." The Vietminh government was recognized by nationalist China.

At first, the French dealt with this government, and agreed to independence within the French Union. But such independence would have placed Indo-China as much a satellite of France as Hungary is a satellite of Russia. The Vietminh never agreed, and the two have been fighting since 1946.

The Vietminh's leader, Dr. Ho Chi Minh, is probably a Communist. Certainly, he has paid extensive visits to Moscow. Other Vietminh leaders are also undoubtedly Communists. But this does not mean that the Vietminh rebellion was engineered in Moscow or Peking (though these may have offered advice). Vietminh was being helped by nationalist China long before the Communists won the civil war in China. Moreover, Vietminh had established itself during World War II, when Moscow was far too busy fighting the Germans to start engineering revolutions in distant Indo-China.

Vietminh was essentially an indigenous movement, led by Communists who were able to rally very broad support among non-Communists on the basis of a nationalist campaign for independence from French rule. And they had wide sympathy. For

it should be remembered that toward the end of the war President Roosevelt said that the French, having "milked Indo-China for 100 years without putting anything back," should pull out at the end of the war.

During 25 years or so before World War II, France had put down seven separate rebellions in Indo-China. Paris was almost certainly convinced that it could as easily destroy the Vietminh movement. But during World War II the French had been defeated in Indo-China by the Japanese, with whom they later collaborated, thus losing face; and after the war France was too weak, and too busy with reconstruction, to fight a war thousands of miles from the homeland. The eighth rebellion was therefore successful.

Ordinarily most Western countries, and especially the United States, with its strong tradition of anti-colonialism, and of self-determination for subject peoples, would have been quite unsympathetic toward the French. And, indeed, French colonial policy has run into a great deal of hostility in the West. But France is also an ally in Europe, and has had to be helped in her troubles abroad if she was to be able to help the Western cause in Europe. So the West has found itself siding with France in Indo-China, in a cause which many people have felt to be fundamentally wrong.

The whole business could have been settled in 1946 by giving true independence to Indo-China. There is no more reason to suppose that Communists then would have seized power than they have in Indonesia or Burma, for they would not have had the independence issue to champion, and to help gain support for them. Even now, if independence is gained, it is not certain that Moscow or Peking would get control.

China has always been an imperialist power with an interest in Tonkin, the northern part of Viet Nam, where the Vietminh has been strongest. It is quite possible that the nationalist movement has accumulated such emotional strength in Indo-China that Vietminh Communists would turn the country into another Yugoslavia if Peking tried to rule it again. Certainly, Ho Chi Minh, according to reports in the British newspapers, has been paying cash on the barrelhead for equipment sent by China, so as not to oblige him to Peking. Whatever happens now, Indo-China should serve as an example of how not to fight Communism. About the worst way to fight it is to give it the weapon of nationalism to work with.



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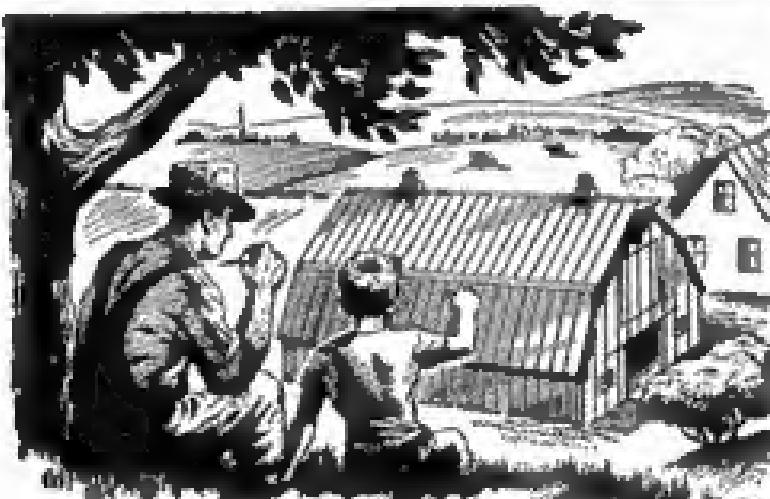
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THE DUST BOWL DIARY

Blame the speculators not the farmers

卷之三十一

The return of the dustbowls to the United States has produced this startling fact: The people who live in it are prepared to blame it on just about everything but the weather. They blame it mainly on people, the Kansas and Nebraska farmers who came into Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma during the war and broke land that should never have been broken.

Or they blame it on "big wheat" which is a figure they still use down there to indicate highly profitable wheat prices. Or they blame it on some federal government crop insurance policies which make it profitable for people to farm sub-marginal land. Or they blame it on "suitcase farmers"; people who are out to make a quick killing and don't care what happens to the land.

I sort all these ideas out in a moment. First let's straighten out the facts about the drought. They are not as bad as the news stories would have us believe. By themselves, of course, they are bad enough. But the difference is this: The disaster happened to a comparatively small area. One reason for this is because the farmers in a lot of that area learned in the 1930's how to live through drought. They are not as bad about high winds.

The news stories have referred to the damage as extending over six states. That is not

winter. There was no snow and no rain. In fact, in some areas no moisture had fallen for over a year. Then as spring came it turned cold and kept the grass from growing and even weeds from germinating. Then the winds started to blow. They blew steadily at velocities of up to 50 miles an hour, for hours at a stretch. The speed of the wind in the centre of the storm reached as high as 100 miles an hour.

The city of Lamar, Colorado, was the centre of the main storm area. When the wind was at its height, visibility was reduced to a few feet 200 miles east of Lamar. When they talk about the big blow, the people of the area are inclined to grin a little and hope they've seen the last of it. But they don't really believe they have because nobody knows better than they do that they live in too acid a land.

Recurring drought is a normal feature of the Southern Great Plains — an area of about 200,000 square miles in eastern Colorado, western Kansas, eastern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, and western Texas. Extended droughts, interspersed with wet periods, have been coming to this region ever since it was settled. Reliable information indicates that droughts have been a common feature of the region for centuries. There is no reason to assume that the present drought is as unusual

"Dust-bowl diary"

In the south western United States, months of drought and winds up to 90 miles an hour occurred last summer this spring comparable to those of the 1930's.

Does this indicate that the great plagues are in for another successive of bad years? Does it indicate that Western Canada, which had its own droughts in the 1930's, is in for some more of the same?

In an effort to find answers to these and other questions, the editor of the Forest and Beach Review visited the American West Coast in May, traveled through the country and talked to officials and conservationists. Here are the facts as he found them.

serves enough. But the nine states all come together in this particular area in such a way that one can cover the entire dust bowl area in a drive of a few hours.

The dust damage in the larger area outside the central disaster district would seem to have been largely exaggerated. But in the centre of the area, the damage has been real enough. It rained just before we got to the so-called "West bowl". We saw no blowing dust. But we saw evidence of it having blown and we talked to people who had lived through the storms. By all accounts they were as grim as anything of the 1890's anywhere on this continent.

situation; nor is there any reason to assume that severe droughts will not come again.

This is the fourth time since this region was first settled, in the 1880's, that drought has been so severe and persistent as to cause great hardships for most of the people and damage to some of the land. Each of the 3 previous long droughts forced radical, temporary changes in land use. Two of these droughts (1890-95 and 1931-36) caused widespread depopulation of some areas. That of the 1930's brought on such regional wide wind erosion and dust storms that it was termed a major disaster.

The tree had a ~~thin~~, dry

But the wet periods that followed each major drought brought new settlers to the region. These wet periods also encouraged farmers and ranchers, especially the newcomers, to resume the same types of land use that had proved so inadequate during each long drought. In other words, during the wet periods, the people of this region have consistently adopted land use practices that were suitable only for periods of above normal rainfall. As a result, it has been impossible for them to maintain a profitable and stable agriculture during long drought periods.

The Current Drought

The present drought started in many sections of the southern Plains in the summer and fall of 1953. Below normal rainfall came to most areas in 1954. Severe drought was the rule in nearly all sections throughout 1954. In several areas the situation was critical by the fall of 1954.

Soil blowing was severe in the sandy land cotton country of west central Texas and eastern New Mexico in the spring of 1953. But blowing was not severe except on occasional fields in other sections of the region. Drought continued, however, over practically all the region throughout 1954, except for some fairly good fall rains. These fall rains were, in most localities, sufficient to get the winter wheat crop off to a fair start. Then drought really closed down.

Weather Bureau records show that, for the 16 weeks ending April 5, 1954, this region (with a few local exceptions) received less than 1 inch of precipitation. In some localities, less than .1 inch fell during this 4-month period.

As often happens, the severe winter drought was accompanied by above normal temperatures. This tended to increase the persistency and velocity of the spring winds that are common to the region. On February 19, 1954, one of the most severe wind storms ever to occur on the southern Plains developed in Greeley and Hamilton counties, Kansas. According to wind gauges at Dodge City, Kansas, the velocity of the wind was about 40 miles per hour for 6 successive hours and gusts reached 80 or 90 miles per hour. No accurate measurements are available, but the wind was probably stronger 100 miles west at the center of the storm.

This one storm did irreparable damage to much of the growing wheat and seriously damaged stubble cover in southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado. High winds continued throughout the region during the remainder of February and March. Soil blowing spread from field to field. By April 1 the situation was critical in large areas.

Area Damaged as of April 1, 1954

By April 1, 1954, wind erosion had become a serious problem in southeastern Colorado, western Kansas, southwestern Nebraska, eastern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, and western Texas.

About 30 per cent of the cropland and 10 per cent of the rangeland in this area had been damaged by wind erosion. The total amount of crop land damaged, as of April 1, 1954, was about 11,500,000 acres.

Rangeland damage amounted to about 5,210,000 acres. In addition, there were about 8,170,000 acres of cropland and 5,400,000 acres of rangeland that are liable to be damaged this spring unless effective rains come soon.

Damage to Croplands

There are two principal kinds of land damage: soil removal and deposition of eroded material. Soil removal accounts for the principal damage on 75 per cent or more of the 11,500,000 acres of cropland; deposition is the principal damage on the remainder.

A major part of the soil blowing started on sandy or shallow soils or other poor lands where short crops or crop failures occurred for the last three or four years. Even where some conservation measures were used these poor lands were in a "condition to blow" because the lack of crops had resulted in all residues being exhausted. Thus there was little or no soil cover.

Soil blowing frequently spread from some of the poor or mismanaged lands to nearby fields that had adequate cover. These fields with good cover were first damaged mainly by depositions. But the deposits of silt or sand usually started blowing with the next wind storm and in some cases the blowing on such fields extended down into the original soil.

Soil blowing started on some land that is well suited for cultivation; but, except for parts of southwestern Kansas and southwestern Colorado, it was due mainly to poor farming practices that left the ground surface bare of cover, or to overgrazing of growing wheat or sorghum stubble.

Where good conservation measures, such as stubble mulch tillage, were practiced on the better lands of the region there has been little soil blowing, to date. For example, there has not been much severe soil blowing on the good wheatlands of the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles. Stubble mulching on wheatlands is a common practice in this area and has proved its value during the present emergency. Many of these wheat farmers had not even used emergency tillage as of April 1, because it was not needed.

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and bought this new
International '100'**



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The roomy, all-steel '100' pickup body handles most of my farm hauling jobs... and both my wife and I feel it's a treat to drive... anywhere. If you're looking for an economical, double-duty vehicle to keep costs down on the farm, the International '100' is the answer... they're priced surprisingly low.



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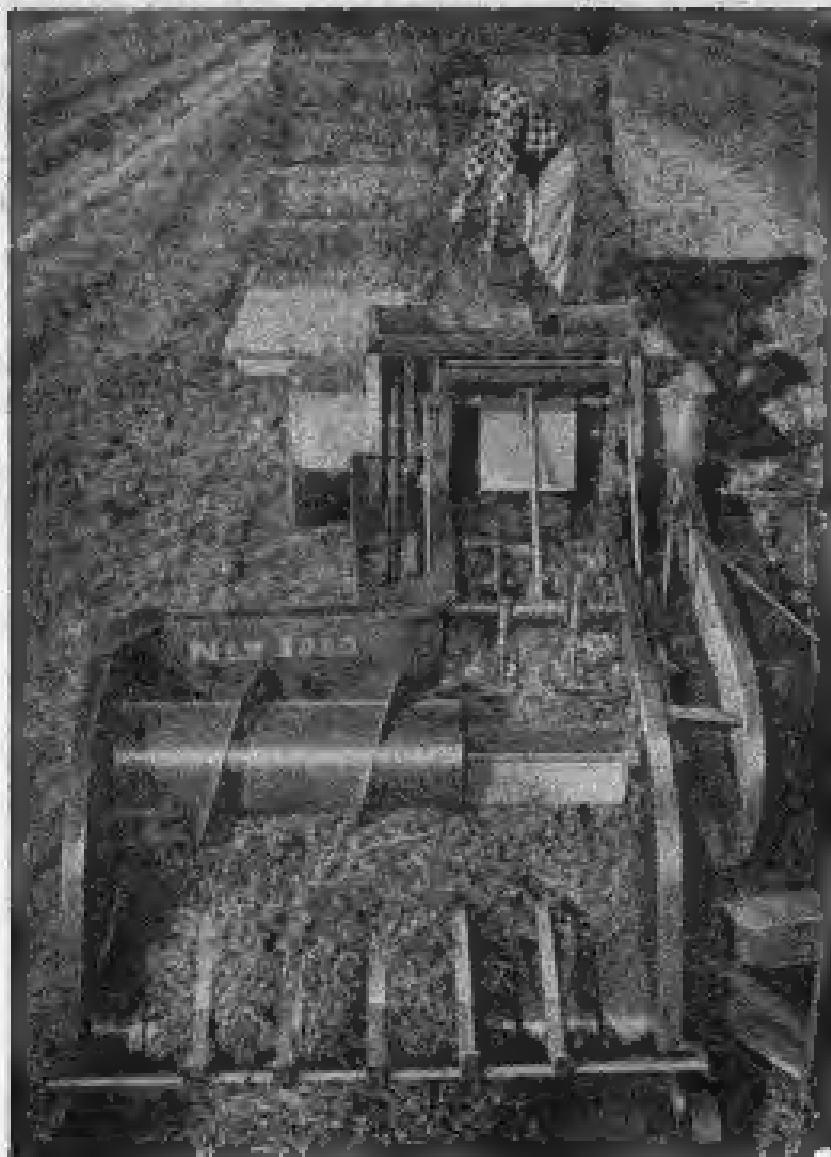


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... that's how New Idea makes baling faster

The "straight-thru" principle greatly simplifies baling; increases efficiency, takes less power, reduces wear and tear. It's so efficient, the PTO model can be pulled by a 2-plow tractor. And it's so ruggedly built it will readily handle wild hay on uneven ground as well as tame hay.

Retractable moving fingers gently guide hay straight to enclosed bale chamber which holds leaves in bale.

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- Fertilizer Spreader
- Inverted Mower Tractor
- Hops _____ acres
- Hay for acreage

THE DUST BOWL DIARY

Bad farming and \$2 wheat made the new "Dust Bowl"

EVEN the best land in the new dust-bowl area does not compare too favorably with the poorest land in south-eastern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. It is definitely inferior to the land in the special areas of Alberta. It was conceded at once that it was inevitable that this land would blow if it was broken. Why, then was it broken?

Everybody I talked to had the same answer — \$2 wheat. In this part of the United States, they use the expression "\$2 wheat" to indicate high prosperity. When wheat is selling for \$2 a bushel, it provides the growers with a wonderful profit.

When, in the 1940's, wheat went to \$2 a bushel a minor sort of land rush developed in the dust bowl. It wasn't like the old days, when farmers moved into a new country to set up homesteads. It was a rush of what is called, with deep contempt, "suit case farmers".

"Suit case farmer" is a catch-all phrase. It includes the big farm operators from Kansas, who moved into the area with a dozen tractors or more. It includes the business men of the small towns and cities. They leased land from ranchers and hired it broken and hired it harvested and made fortunes. None cared a whoop about what happened to the land.

Now bear in mind that this is arid land, that it is sparsely covered; usually with short-grass, cactus, sage-brush, soapweed and yucca. With that in mind, consider these figures from seven counties in Colorado. These constitute the heart of the dustbowl in Colorado. The cultivated acreage in these seven counties doubled between 1940 and 1953. It jumped from 1,400,000 acres to 3,000,000 acres.

While all this was going on it was cutting the range land available for pasture of livestock. Yet the ranges in 1953 were called upon to carry twice as many head of cattle as they had carried in 1940. The result was that, in addition to the wheat land, the pasture land of Colorado was put in a condition to blow with the first big wind. Over grazing did it. Too little range for too many cattle exposed the soil and after the big blow in April 1 several million acres of range land were terribly damaged.

As all this was going on, nobody worried too much; except the soil conservationists and fellows who had lived through the dirty thirties. The experienced farmers knew what they had to do. They knew they had

to strip-till, keep the soil covered at all times, use sub-surface cultivators instead of the moldboard plow. But the terrible thing about this year's storms has been the damage done the soil of good farmers. Caught in the middle of the blowing dust, they suffered along with those who caused the dust to blow.

In a sense, what has been happening in this particular area is typical of how wheat production has been expanded all over the United States. \$2 wheat was the magnet that got everybody into the wheat business. By getting in while the getting was good, fortunes were made. One conservationist told me this story. He had visited one of the suit-case farmers, a big operator from Kansas who had come into Colorado and planted several thousand acres to wheat. During the harvest rush, his half-ton truck broke down. So he used his Cadillac sedan to haul gas and oil back and forth to the machines, and thought nothing of it.

In 1949 the income of the farmers of the seven Colorado counties was estimated at \$7 million. In 1950 it was up to \$8 million.

Some people are convinced that the main cause of the new dust bowl is the United States Government's price support programme. In 1938, there was no money in wheat, so there was no temptation to break new land to grow it. But by 1949 the average price received by the farmers was \$1.87; which encouraged everybody who could to get into the wheat business.

There is this fact to remember about this part of the country. A great deal of the farming is done by machine contractors. You can contract to get your land plowed, your crop put in and your grain harvested. You gamble around \$10,000 on 1,000 acres of wheat land and if you get a crop you can pocket between \$50,000 and \$60,000. When the rains came at the right time during the damp years, these dust-bowl lands



SEARCH

ADVERTISING

Alberta Farm Equipment Inc.
10th Street East, at King St.,
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Westwood Farm Equipment Ltd.
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Calgary, Alberta

Midwest Farm Equipment Ltd.
120 Avenue A, North
Edmonton, Alberta

Second Chance & Equipment Co. Inc.
67 Main Ave. Street
Vancouver 10, B.C.

surplus problem that countries like Australia and New Zealand have been facing for some time now. This has led to a significant increase in the number of people leaving the country to seek work elsewhere.

What has been happening in the last few years is that there has been a significant increase in the number of people leaving the country to seek work elsewhere. This has led to a significant increase in the number of people leaving the country to seek work elsewhere.

Not all the expansion of the economy has been due to the growth in agriculture. There has also been a significant increase in the number of people leaving the country to seek work elsewhere.

This has led to a significant increase in the number of people leaving the country to seek work elsewhere.

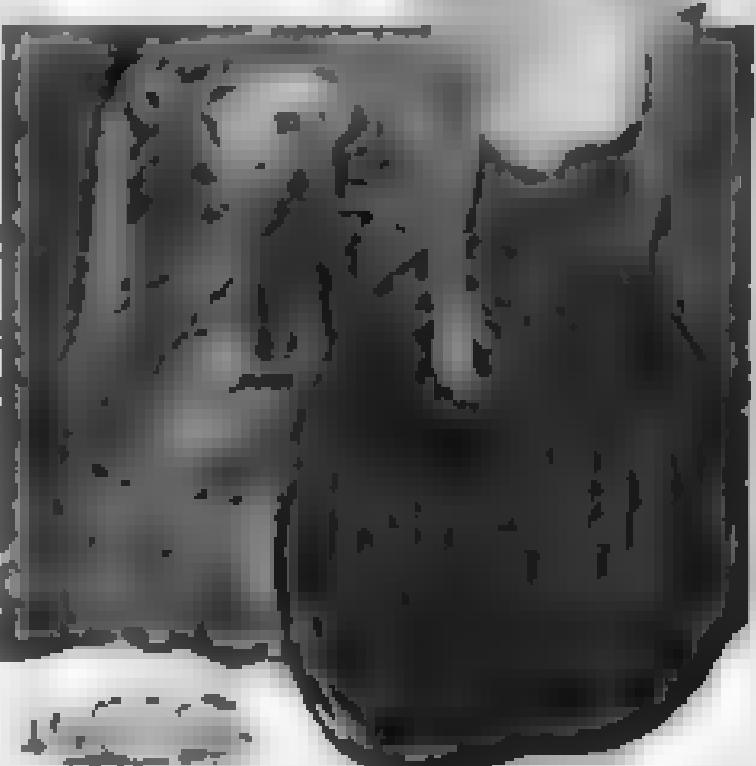
Each cultivation takes more time and effort than the previous one. This is because the soil becomes increasingly infertile over time, which makes it difficult to grow crops successfully.

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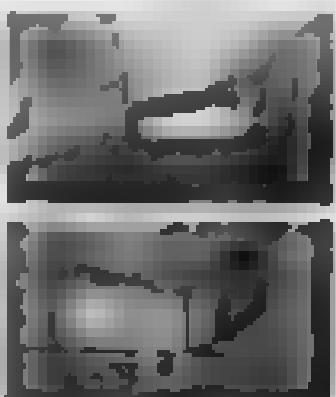
Lay it yourself and be dollars ahead with flexible polythene pipe



This advertisement is the top half of the double page spread.

It is used as a simple example. It is not a complete example because the pipes concerned are heavy duty with no joints and fittings. They are the most common type for use in irrigation systems. They are very easy to lay because they are very light and can be easily bent by hand. The fact that they can be joined back up again is quite useful. And you know what's right, ready for use in the field or garden or about that you want to keep it dry and clean.

Each cultivation takes more time and effort than the previous one. This is because the soil becomes increasingly infertile over time, which makes it difficult to grow crops successfully.



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Get the business men out of politics and keep them out.

From there the long-range
P-51s were sent to the
front line.

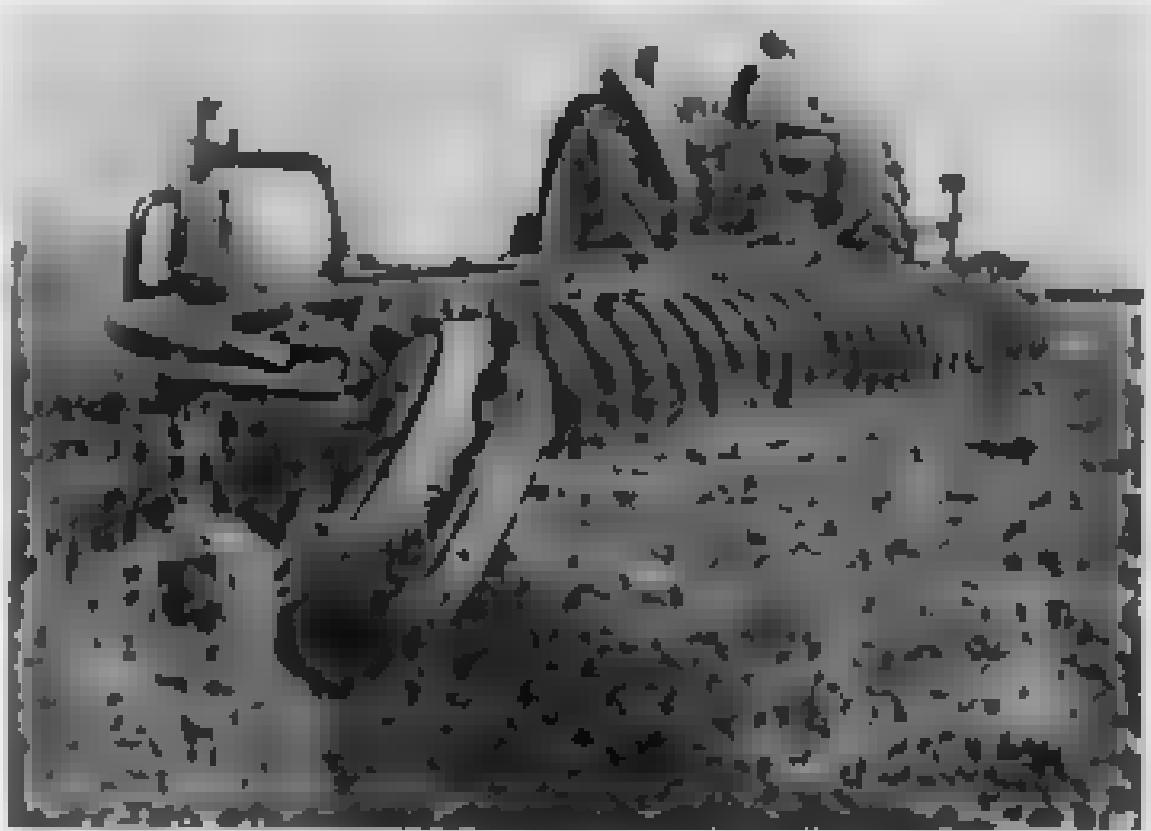
The following table gives the
theoretical range of the
various methods of
filtration and patterns to protect
the soil and concrete structures.

One of the great contributions of
the new government was the
abolition of slavery. The other
was the protection of the
Union. These were the two
great achievements of the
new government.

Now we think we might be the
last left over but he is going to
Die - I don't know if he is or
not but he is very bad off
and I am worried. There was a time
the men who are in charge of the
prisoning + release of the
black people in the
South and the
North were
at the top of the table and the
people were
not allowed to eat at
the same table with them.

The following figures of the
area of the continent
are given by Prof. G. K. Gilbert
in his paper on the area of the
United States. The first figure
is the area of the continent
less the area of the Great Lakes.
The second figure is the area
of the continent less the area
of the Great Lakes and the
area of the Mississippi River.

MAKE Excellent Work YOUR SIGNATURE ON EVERY ACRE



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EVERY time you finish a tillage or seeding job, you leave your signature in the field. With a reliable John Deere Surface Disk Tiller or Tilling Spreader you'll write in a bold hand that you cared enough to do a better job. Call us for details on the new Deere model of disk tilling and other models. You'll see what kind of returns of higher profits lie ahead.

The *Surfari* Tiller's rear and Tiller blade are penetrate at uniform depth over the full width of cut. Suspended disk gangs are linked together with heavy-duty bars. Powerful spring pressure holds them to their work. This exclusive feature gives *Surfari* Tiller blade-like flexibility, makes penetration uniform in every field condition. It is not by coincidence that no grooming or ridging is required before the rear tilling operation. A modern disk harrow adds to its efficiency.

On tillage fields a *Burkholderia* little oil weed growth leaves visible sandy soil
soil the seed is present in the soil and makes
the plants make a small handle leaf on the
soil surface.

Excerpted with permission from *The Power of Habit*

新嘉坡及檳榔島



Van Buren seedling with a tilled or
flea-drilled grain fertilizer at one-
depth—covers the seed completely. You'll
find once-over seedbed preparation and
planting with a John Deere Surface Tiller
the way to a better crop yield. Write today for
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Light the oil lamp before you start. Turn
your tractor on slowly and move it carefully
long and wide. Then bring your tractor up to the engine
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What about the 10% of the time when
you don't have a job?



— 1 —

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Please send an application to the following address:

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Hundreds of Dollars
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of your time?"



"Years ago I studied the best way to buy life insurance. At first I had looked only at the premiums I would have to pay," said a friend and

"Then I've realized by the amount of the premiums. Study the company's record for paying dividends to its policyholders. This will give you some idea of the dividends you can expect. The real cost of life insurance consists of the premiums you pay less the dividends the company pays you over the years."

"On my friend's advice, I studied the dividend record of The Mutual Life of Canada. I quickly saw the advantages of buying insurance from that Company. After all those years I am saved hundreds of dollars because of that decision."

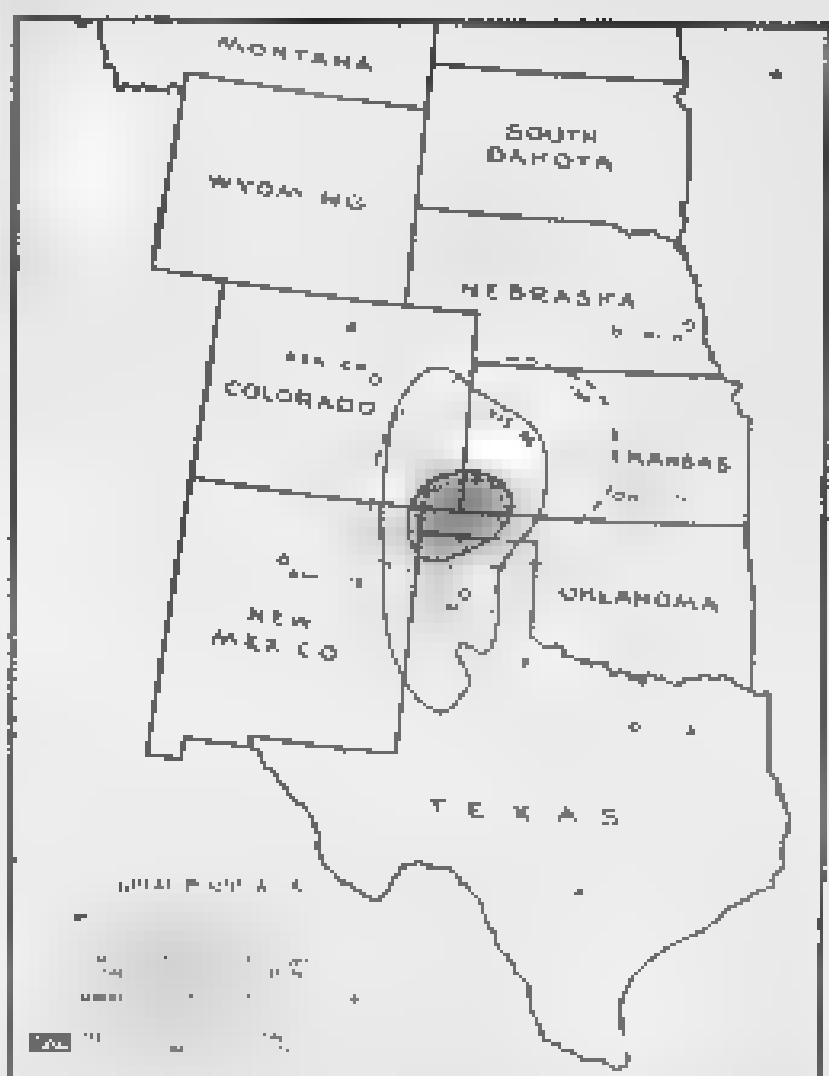
To get adequate protection for your family all insured and paid, consult The Mutual Life of Canada representative in your community today.

MUTUAL LIFE

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA LTD.
Montreal, Quebec

ALL STATE

Then . . .



One of these maps shows where the wheat dust bowl of the early 1930s was concentrated; the other shows the damage this year. The significance of the comparison lies in this fact: the land that blew in the 1930s isn't blowing this year. The main damage in 1954 is in areas of marginal and climate which should never have been broken. In fact there was much during the 1930s. The damage in western Kansas is not nearly as great as it is in Colorado. There is a near crop failure of the winter wheat in the Texas

Your future hangs on the dairy cow

By Consumer Section, Marketing Service,
Canada Department of Agriculture

BUTTER is something we just seem to accept. We have always had it and we never seem to worry about how butter seems to bring. Of course we rarely give the poor cow on many thoughts either. Speaking of cows the home economists of the Consumer Section, Canada Department of Agriculture have set us an excellent description of a cow that they found in their reading material from the "National Dairy Council" in Chicago and it is really amusing. To quote "A turned of nervous contemplation about the 'World of Tomorrow' it results for me to think about a cow. I guess there is nothing more natural to picture than a cow. Suppose old Marguerite has humanized her just like her advertising can glamourize her but when you get right down to reality she still looks like a cow. She's like a cow and in fact is a cow. And I, for one, hope she stays that way chewing nonchalantly right on the face of the tea, fancy word of course,

now. Yes and let us hope the cow keeps chewing her cud because butter is made from cows' milk and what would we do without butter?

But a get back to how butter first came into our lives. Butter had an early start in life. The credit for the discovery of butter goes back many centuries to an Aryan herdsman. It is said that he put some sour milk in a gourd, lashed it to his saddle and galloped across a plain of Asia.

On reaching his destination he was amazed to find that the delicious sour milk had turned into a yellow mass. He tasted it and liked it. Other herdsmen tasted it and they did. And it has been long he while the world has been making butter. They put the sour milk in the gourd and then shook it or beat it until the cream at top of had separated from the milk. This same primitive method is still used today in some parts of the world but is quite different from here in

GLECOE... THE SUGAR PLOW WITH ALL' THE WANTED FEATURES

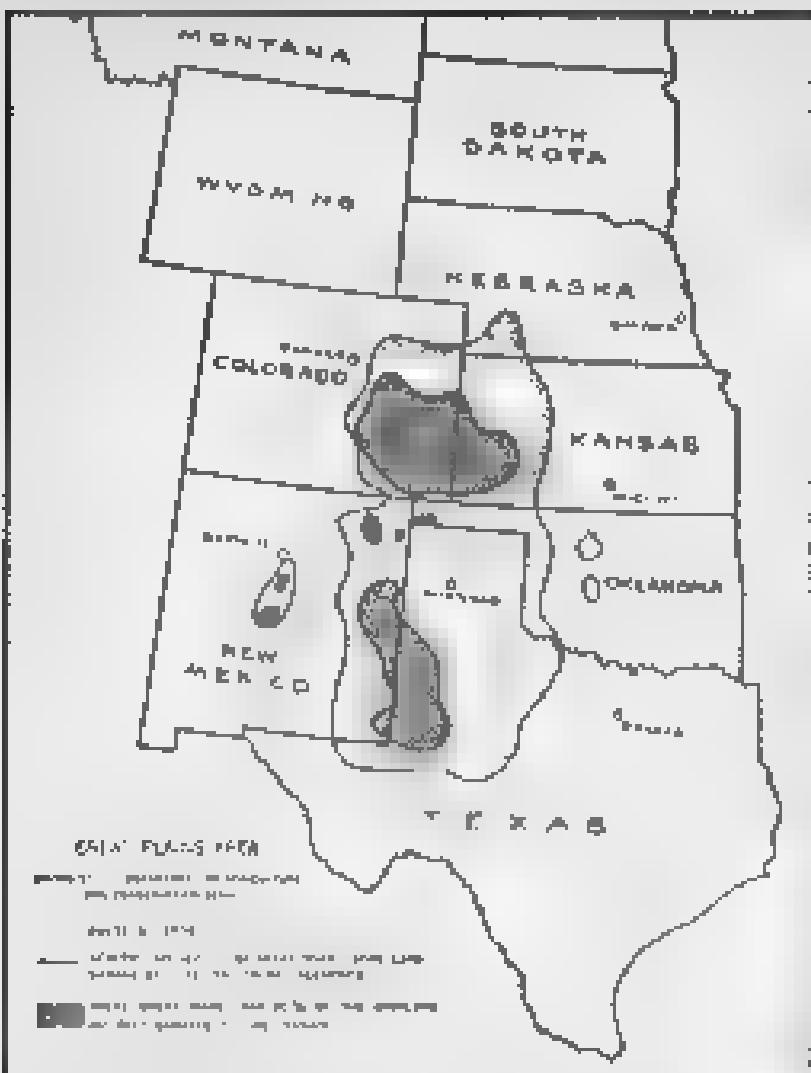
- Exclusive trap action, overhauled left enables the plow to be raised or lowered instantly from the tractor seat.
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- Unique self-sealing unique multi-shank per foot base and other plow results in more complete breaking of hardpan and lighter draft.
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These are just a few of the many features which have made Glencoe plows so popular with Western Farmers.

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THE WEST & THE ROCKIES: Calgary

... and now



pastures and in the Oklahoma panhandle, but the widespread adoption of the Lechleridge system of wind erosion control had effectively stopped wind erosion over most of that area. In all cases it is black soil where the damage is worst. It is by no means generally apparent within the light-colored area. Even inside the dark patches there are many patches of land where there is little apparent damage from the wind.

Canada where the large wooden or steel churns by over 1,600 manufacturers, turn out from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of butter each churning.

Butter has two main points of distinction. One is its wonderful flavor which makes it particularly desirable and the other is its high (and) value. Butter is one of the best sources of vitamin A, the vitamin that helps us to build and preserve strong healthy bodies and which helps to act in building resistance to disease.

Your future hangs on the dairy cow. You, the importance of butter in the economics of agriculture certainly cannot be overlooked. Over two million people in Canada live on farms and naturally a large proportion of them are concerned with dairy farming. As well as that two hundred thousand people work in plants that process dairy products. Mr. Shopper can easily understand that the farmer's wages are the cash resources he gains for his products. If his cash income strikes a very low mark then he cannot afford the products of industry. This eventually has a far-reaching effect because employment in industry is based on the consumer's ability to buy and the farmer is the distributor of many manufactured articles.

Canada produces very high quality butter. In nine out of our ten provinces, all creamery butter is sold by grade. The grades are Canada First Grade, Canada Second Grade and Canada Third Grade. The addition of the word "Canada" to the grading terms is a fairly recent change in the grading names. It is a fine addition because it denotes that it is a product from our fine Canadian dairy farms.

Bright future

THE sheep industry faces a bright future in Canada, according to H. J. Hargrave, head of the animal husbandry section at the Lechleridge experiments farm. Bob sheep farmers have a big job of educational work to do to increase consumption of lamb and mutton. The per capita consumption of lamb and mutton in Canada is only 1.9 pounds annually. He said that in a survey, only half of Canadian households had ever tasted mutton. Mr. Hargrave said Canada's population is rising by about 400,000 annually and even the relatively low meat demand means 25,000 additional lambs can be raised each year.

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THAN FRAME HOUSES!

You know better about you. It speaks well of you if built of brick. By older masters spoke the same traditional beauty as respects as regards to your own ideas in design. Yet brick houses can now be built at a cost equal to frame. There is a new kind of brick. The recently developed brick contains materials, specially proportioned, builds lighter, stronger walls with only one course of brick.

Build a beautiful solid brick home at low cost with thin new brick - approved by all FHA and local building codes for single story homes. You'll save on upkeep, heating, power by gas-injection. And increase brick profits through the years. You'll always command a high resale value. And the unique - wall insulation that gives the looks you want to know no law-and-building with brick.

A new brick developed by Standard Clay Products Company

MEETING NEW STANDARDS

Architect: MAT INK & TICE CO. LTD. Location: Anywhere

Size: 10' x 12'

Age: 10'

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Neopeltis latipes are found
in the United States. The female
lays four short eggs in a
nest made of leaves. In one
place the nest had an oval
shape and was surrounded
by a few green plants. In
another place it was a rough
nest made of a few twigs and
green plants. A female laid
four eggs in the nest. The
nest was made of a few twigs
and green plants. Two days later
the female laid four more eggs
in the same nest. The nest
was made of a few twigs and
green plants.

Grand Canyon River

Women are similarly persecuted. Some change is in progress and we hope that we are making real and lasting advances in our efforts to bring freedom to the women of the Americas. This is one of the basic objectives of our organization.

Lord help us all when we sing
and pray with strength through the
Lord let us worthy be thy praise
To thee alone we sing Praise

This new element in the Negro's life long has been recognized. He can't have been born as he is without it, and it is a fact. There have been Negroes and Negroes in both the North and the South who have got to be educated again, because they have had the good fortune to grow up still in the old world or back lot districts, or even the white. An education gives you more hope than the place you're in. They have got to know that they have worth, the worth of all the other things that have got to be done. The Negroes in the South, those I think that they have got to. It is the time of the South to have a change in attitude and reality in religion.

A revolution in the Church has been needed now for a long time. This is a revolutionary age. Will you not call Jesus "the greatest revolutionary of all times"? But we have taken this revolutionary faith and made it an ecclesiasticization to please falsehood.

Today people have lost most
of their houses and many
in poor health especially in the
older districts and there is still
more to do in other districts. A
few "strategic" plots were
planned and it is a waste of an
area. The two I planned
here in Kulu town would not be
enough. The problem should have
been to go in the future. There
are many more in Kulu town as well
and The following Kulu

First hundred up and over "W
For quite a long time we were the leaders
Finally it is over.

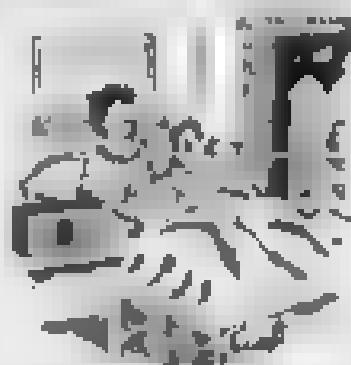
The Emperor had been greatly
alarmed by a report of his son's
treason and death which had
left that world. His mind ex-
tremely agitated over reported
treason and by Alfonso Empress
of Austria took measures to end
the war. Innumerable and
long negotiations of Emperor Charles
and Louis. These were still of
no avail till suddenly no message
like from the Duke of Burgundy
was sent to the Emperor. The
Emperor was greatly rejoiced.
Thus he could say
that he had now

© 2001-2004

The greatest work of Jesus Christ was the creation of the Church. "Christ loved the Church and gave Himself for her." The Church is "the body of Christ." Christ said the church would have more glory than all the angels in the heaven. He is now in the heaven but there it was created before us. He is now in the body of Christ. Without the Church our politics and our democracy are not reliable. There may be disagreements but we must claim to be perfect. But then, as someone has said, the Church is not a museum where saints are exhibited, but a school where sinners try to learn to live.

General Omar Bradley speaks for the Myntons. "We have too many men of whom we know little or nothing. We have imagined the majority of the young and the old to be Americans up to their ears in the mud. The general has been informed that there are 100,000 Americans present in the British Isles, but he has also heard that there are 100,000 Americans in England. He is to determine the facts as far as he can, and then he will be in a position to speak. More about killing than we know about living."

The only alternative to disengagement is held by the Christian Church. Only the laymen can evangelize the community. Only the laymen can take the faith into the directions of politics and law. ... In the 14th century the Pope said to the King of France and his wife, "The laymen, who can do it, who can do it is not a



They were exposed to sunlight for 10 minutes
at 30°C and 100% relative humidity.



LOW MOUNTED HYDRAULIC HOIST FOR FARM TRUCKS

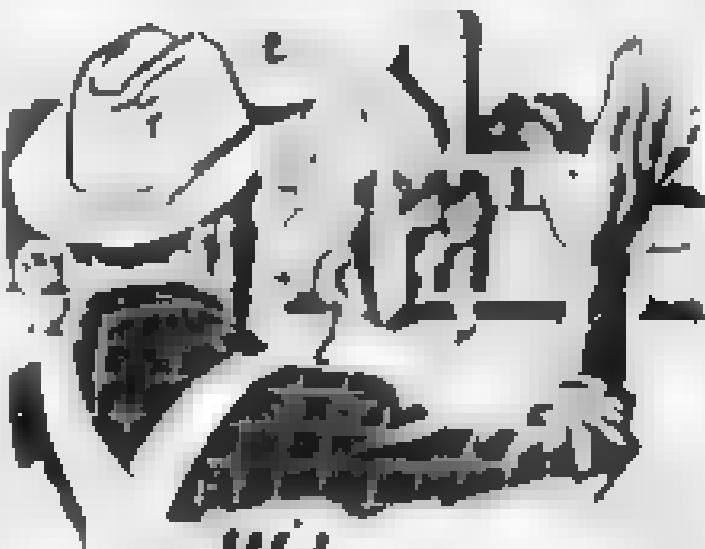
- * A site manufactured for every truck.
 - * Previous manufactured.
 - * Powerful twin-cylinders for maximum lifting capacity.
 - * Perfect operating balance.

卷之三十一

Perfection Machine Works Ltd.

**10th Avenue and 3rd Street East
CALGARY, ALBERTA**

— 1 —



HE GETS A *Welcome* EVERY TIME

The majority of the French, in fact, are pro-Syria.
It is the same in the case of Western Europe.
The Foreign Minister's speech is a milestone.
After that, the big foreign powers are aligned.
Russia and France agree to withdraw all
of their troops.

Majority of young respondents in New South Wales
consider themselves Heritage Migrants to either 1970



MORE PROFIT PER ACRE!

Mr. Tom...
I thought you'd never ask.
But I can tell you
that our new
Caterpillar tractor
is paying off in
more ways than one.

Caterpillar power gives you
the kind of economy
you've been looking for.

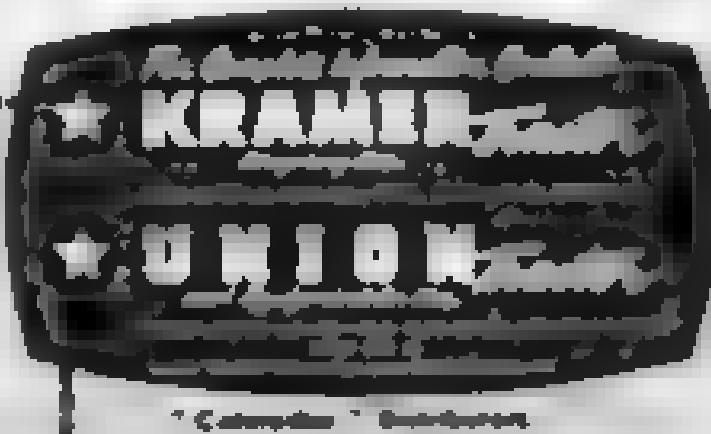
With
"CATERPILLAR" Power
Traction & Economy!

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

John Deere
International Harvester
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Please send me more information on the
Caterpillar Tractor Company

Name _____
Address _____



* CATERPILLAR * COMPANY

SOME people still insist that Canada needs a more adequate programme of agricultural research. They are so grieved at their manner it makes you wonder if they have ever looked over a listing of the scientists now engaged in that work. Such a list was prepared in 1933. It does not include the technicians of countless kinds, the breeders or other helpers who carry on the routine work. It takes no account of the scientists who are in grading and marketing positions, the agricultural representatives and other extension workers, numbering into the hundreds or the large number employed by industry.

Nevertheless, the list contains the names of 1,451 Canadians classified as various types of agricultural scientists, without counting a hundred or so "lecturers and other scientists connected directly with University and Land Grant Departments. The paper mentions York University employing over 400 out of the 1,451 and Science Service accounts for 200. The others are employed by chartered provincial government departments, the National Research Council and other sections of the Federal Government.

These numbers don't mean much, except to the people who have the task of providing and dividing public funds each year to keep the pay cheques coming. But it is interesting to see how

Science Service can boast it is very well manned

By JOSEPH PAGE

these scientists have arranged themselves to solve the "practical problems of agriculture through scientific investigation."

Take Science Service as the biggest, youngest, and least aggressive and let us see how well named they are for the job. Among the duties of scientists, each one has his or her own special area of work.

There is a remarkable concentration of ten entomologists around Ottawa, 40 according to the list. Some of them are highly specialised in their work. There are 4 lepidopterists, people who collect and study butterflies. Butterflies must be quite a problem at Ottawa. There are 5 at Ottawa who specialize on hymenoptera. Other insect specialists recent lesser attention, and some of the entomologists are quite general in their work, having their specialties listed as "biting flies," "insect nutrition," "vegetable insects" and so on.

You will realize the possibilities for cooperation in some of this kind when you notice the way the wheat crop committee is divided up at the Breeding Laboratory. There you

will find 7 specialists in "Small resistance in wheat"; 1 for "Wheat stem smut"; 1 for wheat stem bunt; another 1 for "Wheat stem smut propagator" and 1 for wheat stem smut biology.

That represents a lot of work on wheat. Nevertheless, we were surprised to note that comment in the 1942 report of the Director Under the heading "Cereals wheat." The new variety Chubuk is almost as resistant to (the wheat stem smut) as Rye. That variety was produced in co-operation with the Cereal Division of the Experimental Farm Service. All of which tends to say that Science Service produced Chubuk wheat with some help from the others. Now we do hope that the breeding, selection, increase, and distribution of Chubuk wheat will be reported as one of the accomplishments of the Experimental Farms Service when they get around to it.

That is one of the difficulties that arise when you split the problem up between too many specialists. Each one leaves no idle about such a small part of

it, that no one can report progress without treading on the professional toes of a dozen colleagues.

The trouble they have is constant bickering with writing doctors and writers for the scientific journals. That may they can stick to their own specialities and send things as "critical comments on the study of British hoppergrass" and clean up our references chapters with separate headings on everything from "The Japanese beetle" to "The spruce bud."

It has come to the point where the director's reports are about the only thing coming out of Science Service which is broad enough to be of interest to the public. These reports have a very practical duty to perform. They summarize a year's work and try to justify the appropriations for another year. They cannot be brief and they must apply to cover a great amount of work. Therefore they are interesting in their own way but they are not a source of useful information.

For example you will read of the wheat stem smut that "In certain varieties this makes disease more serious and vice versa." This means smut would jump its species limits in the field, but the average fungicide is brilliant



**Farmer Jones felt by no means proud
His crops were damaged by a dusty cloud**

He's happier today—it's all part of the past

Thanks to Calcium Chloride—dustless roads at last

FULL INFORMATION FROM
BRUNNER, MOND CANADA SALTS, LIMITED
MONTREAL • TORONTO
PLANT AT BRUNNERTON, ONT.



Brunner Mond Calcium Chloride

KEEPS ROADS FREE OF DUST

to be given on the oil wells from the "Government"—over 200 applications of greater horsepower to 61 pumps, from Manitoba and Western Canada have been given. In Ontario and the prairie provinces discontinued, discontinued numbers are frequent, but equivalent numbers and other information are hard.

How do such things get into so-called "scientific reports written in non-technical terms"? There are the practical topics but simpler still (unfortunately such as this: "In British Columbia leading B.C.L. is said to destroy the top and the roots harvested from all trees in several areas." No other details are given).

Nobody Reads

Fortunately their reports are not in large demand. The last one was printed in 1,000 copies. However it was not cheap as it takes 56 pages and the quality of paper is better in recent years. Then there is the picture section on glazed paper in the last few pages.

You are treated to pictures, excellently reproduced, of such things as: A "scientist" in a healthy crop of alfalfa (the scientist appears healthy too); a "chemist" looking at some complicated glassware to "provide useful information for the farmer"; some young men who need a shave; and a young lady who doesn't realize budworms on spruce twigs which they have collected in the forest; the profile of a "scientist" with a Geiger counter no "scientist" is complete without a Geiger counter these days; the profile of a pig with rabbit fur and so on. They please the eye, but they all add up to very little for the mind.

The chips are pretty big when you are playing for a 7-million-dollar vote, so the director's report has to look good. In the 1953 issue we find this criticism:

"The amount of scientific work completed is recorded by means of the lists of published research papers, numbering 284 at the end of this report. But when you look carefully over the list you find it indicates some honest effort but a too generous listing of the same old trivia, sliced a little thinner each year. Still it works."

It seems high time for us to have some critical attention to the problem of getting a better return on our research dollars.

*This is the fourth of a series on Research Services.

Wheat acreage in the prairie provinces of Canada last year totalled 24.8 million. In 1952 the figure was 25.8 million acres. Peak acreage was in 1940 when 27.7 million acres were sown to wheat. The low point was in 1943—16 million acres.

How Competitive is the Oil Industry?

More than 240 companies are actively competing to find oil in Western Canada. This keen competition has resulted in a greater supply of oil and promises more for the future.

Governments are receiving revenue on a greatly increased scale because oil companies bid against each other for the right to explore. The money paid to governments is helping to provide schools, roads and other developments contributing to the common welfare.

In the marketing and refining of petroleum products in Western Canada, more than 50 companies are competing for the oil consumers' business. To keep that business, these companies must offer service, quality products, and prices which are right.

Competition has brought about the discovery of new oil fields, lower prices, and better products.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION

Money and credit

To the Editor:

The article, "Borrow Credit Whenever You Need It" (Review on page one, P. M. and Ranch, March, April, May), speaks me to other in like topic on the so-called present. It seems to me that you like many others need to know that money and credit will not be one and the same thing. I will quote to you an illustration which may tend to show what I mean by saying that Money and Credit are inseparable parts of our economic system.

Let us take a farm United as one of the illustrations. The tractor buying the money and you and all that runs it are Bank Credit. With a good Canadian who knows how to operate this tractor it is capable of producing much real wealth.

So it is plain to see that money



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

without Money Credit is about as impossible as the Atlantic Ocean. If you want to go further. What are the 1934 debts of Canada today? Is it that our young people who are willing and ready to take part and produce in abundance if they could only get Social Credit to make our money go further?

The cultural resources of our Country are waiting to be distributed into little farms and could you please tell me where to the debt and to whom is owing when these assets have been created?

Notwithstanding the manner in which your article was written, I consider it to be a very sound topic and well written in retrospect.

Sil. Pugh.

Acton Valley, B.C.

Wages and farmmen

To the Editor:

A few of us on the farm buildings Brandon and Winnipeg the other day were discussing the recent grant of

7 cents a bushel recently granted the railways and figured it out this way. For every bushel with a crop of 200 bushels this means an increase of \$100.00 paid to the railways, for which we get absolutely nothing in return.

This means that we have exactly 100 bushels less money to pay out for his other expenses including debt to local grain companies. It also right away the yield of 2 acres of land at the average of 3 bushels per acre.

Could the railway workers afford to pay a higher price for the farmers' products. Of course they could. Why? Because they got the money from the farmer to the farm place.

And if the price of the farmers' products was increased, what would the doubts do? Why apply for increased wages because the "Cost of Living" had gone up.

P. J. Jackson.

Winnipeg, Man.

Rejects Mr. Phelps

To the Editor:

The Farmers of Saskatchewan are our best off to you, Mr. Editor and say thank you for your excellent editorial entitled "A Saskatchewan Luxury—the High Cost of Joe Phelps" in the March issue of Farm and Ranch Review. Please don't think that Jas. F. Gray of Prince Albert, Sask., speaks for all the Farmers of Saskatchewan.

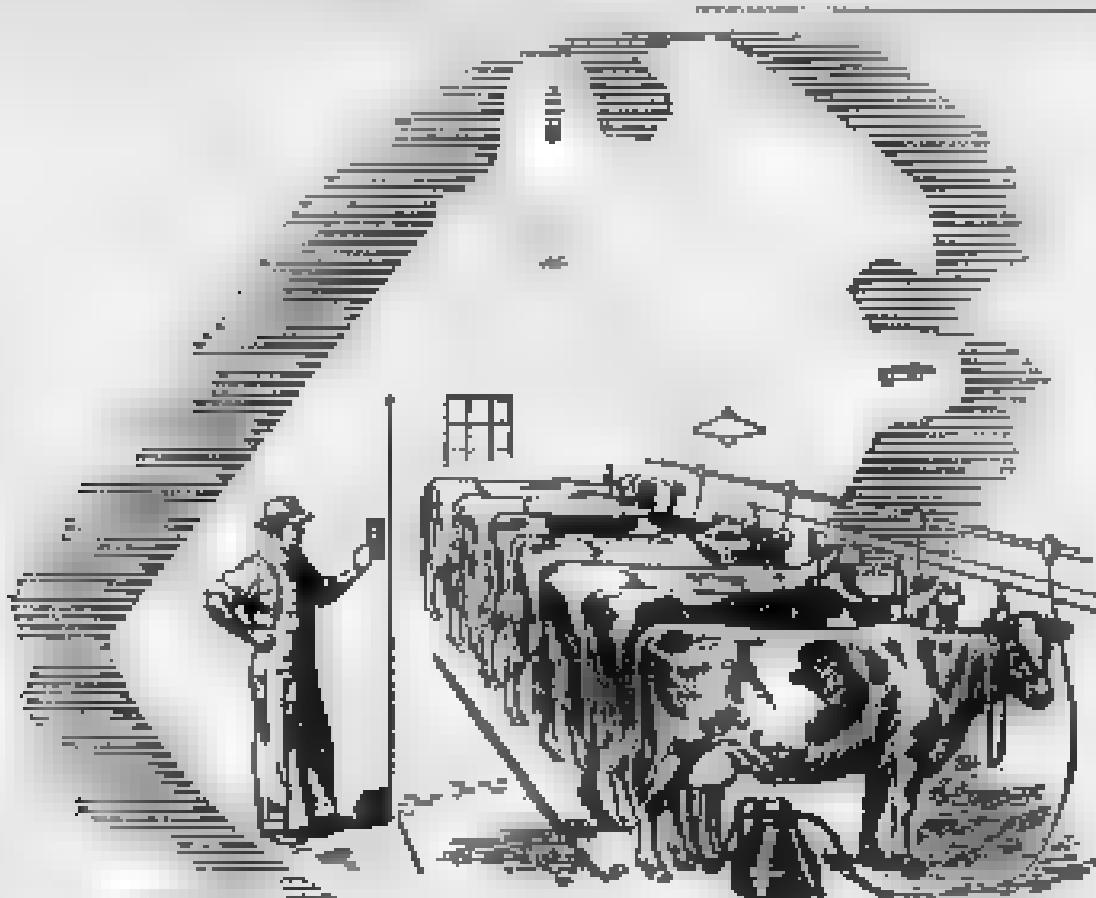
Mr. Phelps at one time did have the respect and confidence of these bands of farmers in Saskatchewan, who, for certain thought he would make a good leader for the F.D.A. of Saskatchewan. However as time went on and the F.D.A. grew stronger, power seemed to go to his head and he got the idea that if the Farmers did not all agree with him he would compel them to do as he said.

The Round Formula is one good and simple and you know the answer he got to that bright idea.

Mr. and Mr. Phelps is now connected with the labor unions. Any Farmer knows that labor and the Farmer are miles apart in what they or life. Labor is a government and the Farmer is a producer. The American Farm organization turned down every offer to join hands with the labor unions. Why because the American Farmer knows, as the Farmer says, that a Farmer can't go to work for a 10-hour week with a worker's birthday with pay and time-and-a-half for overtime etc etc. The Farmer doesn't join the Consumer League and sits for lower bread prices, lower milk prices and so on down the line. He would only be working against himself.

Now we find Mr. Phelps coming up with another brain-wave, "The Saskatchewan Manufacturing Board". This, I think, is something every farmer should give much thought to.

Remember this, if you can't identify with youth, which we can always hold it to themselves and when we are about of such we call self which and where we please. But under a Government there isn't pleasure and quite from the *Saskatchewan Herald* and *Weekly News* July 20, 1934 quote: "It would give the power to regulate and control to lots of old fogies the far from the regulated job like the holding the position of such our living is wholly in a jam. This would withdraw the power to designate



E xtra hired hands— at the touch of a finger

With electricity you can hire helpers to work for you in your barn or home. At the touch of a finger, you can instruct them to speed farm tasks, making life easier and more pleasant for you and your family. But before you can employ this modern miracle, you may need power lines and equipment. That's where a Power Improvement Loan comes in. A loan to finance farm electrification may be arranged at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada. Your local "Royal" manager will be glad to discuss it with you.

You never know how much your hands can do for you just as you never know how much you and others can help in developing the new farms with the Royal Bank Manager.

Our free booklet *Power Improvement Loans* explains how they may be arranged, the programs for which they can be used, terms of repayment and other details. You can get a copy at any branch.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
You can bank on the "Royal"

There's More



CAN YOU DO IT? is really a fitting description for the John Deere 4000 Self-Propelled Combine. For one thing, it's a self-propelled combine that can do just about everything a self-propelled combine can do. It can handle grain, hay, and straw. It can plant, cultivate, and fertilize. It can even do the work of a tractor and a harvester all in the same field at once.

It's got the high efficiency built-in features of the 4000 Series combines, including the unique, new, high-efficiency grain cleaner. And the 4000 has many other unique features.

For example, the 4000 has a unique, high-efficiency grain cleaner. And the 4000 has many other unique features.

The 4000 Combine—Self-Propelled Model of the Year '78

The 4000 Series 4000 Self-Propelled Combine is the ultimate product line of the 4000 Series. It's a self-propelled combine that's designed for the modern farmer. It's the 4000 Series' most advanced model.

John Deere 4000 Combine

The 4000 Series 4000 Self-Propelled Combine is the ultimate product line of the 4000 Series. It's a self-propelled combine that's designed for the modern farmer. It's the 4000 Series' most advanced model.

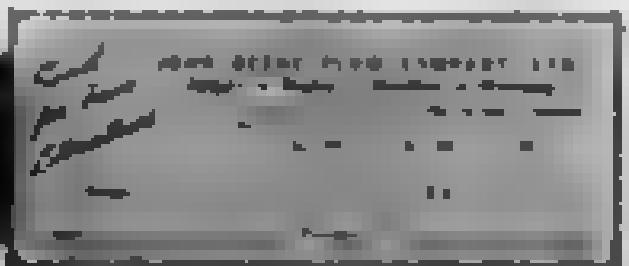
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Product and Service

Product

John Deere offers a wide range of products for agriculture, construction, industry, and residential use. Our products are designed to meet the needs of our customers and to help them increase their productivity and efficiency. We offer a variety of equipment, including tractors, combines, harvesters, planters, cultivators, and more. Our products are built to last and to withstand the rigors of heavy-duty use. We also offer a range of services, including maintenance, repair, and parts support. Our goal is to provide our customers with the best possible products and services to help them succeed in their business.

Why Buy Product and Service of P.E.R.A.

P.E.R.A. is a company that offers a wide range of products and services for agriculture, construction, industry, and residential use. Our products are designed to meet the needs of our customers and to help them increase their productivity and efficiency. We offer a variety of equipment, including tractors, combines, harvesters, planters, cultivators, and more. Our products are built to last and to withstand the rigors of heavy-duty use. We also offer a range of services, including maintenance, repair, and parts support. Our goal is to provide our customers with the best possible products and services to help them succeed in their business.

IN many areas farmers and ranchers take a pride in building baled hay outside.

The length of a rectangular stack is not too important, but the width and height should not be very great. A stack area 100 x 2 feet wide should not be more than two layers of bales high. Larger stacks up to 3 or 4 feet wide may have up to 11 bales in the walls. If the stack is built higher than that, danger the weight of hay will cause buckling or snapping of the outside bales.

Bridging one area such as near hay or straw should be

"Bricklaying" baled hay will save you a lot of feed

(From the Wisconsin)

spread over the site to prevent the first layer of bales from being spoiled by rain and water in the ground. An extra layer of bedding or lumber should be put around the edges of the stack up to about six inches in height. This extra layer keeps the outside wall of bales about eight inches inward so as to add to the stability of the stack.

Here's How to Bricklay Bales

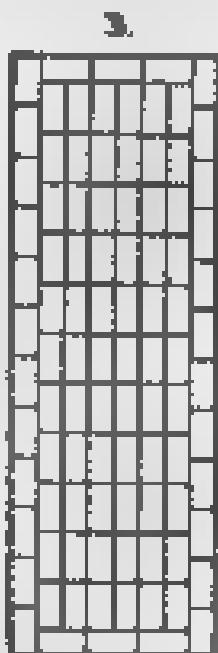
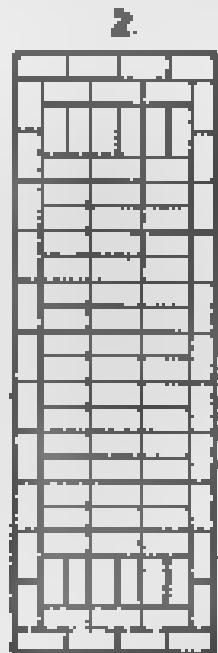
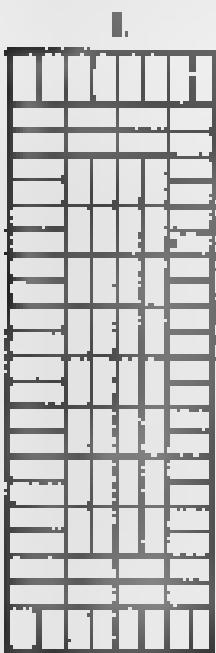
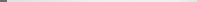
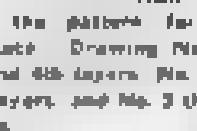
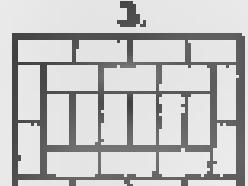
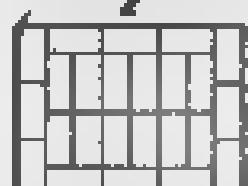
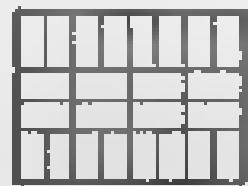
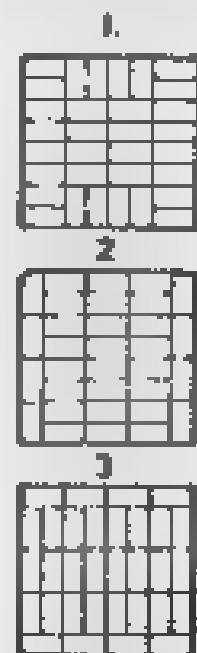


Diagram 1 shows how to build a large rectangular stack. Drawing No. 1 is recommended for laying the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th layers. Drawing No. 2 is for the 5th, 6th and 7th layers. Drawing No. 3 is for the 8th, 9th and 10th layers. Rectangular stacks are recommended when you have large quantities of baled hay.

This is the design for a small rectangular stack. No. 1 is for the 1st and 2nd layers. No. 2 for the 3rd and 4th layers, and No. 3 for the 5th and 6th layers.

Keep the patterns for a small square stack. Drawing No. 1 shows the 1st and 2nd layers. No. 2 for the 3rd and 4th layers, and No. 3 for the 5th and 6th layers.

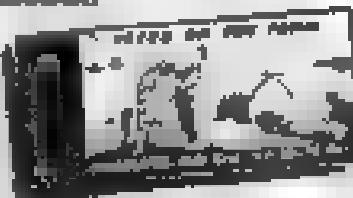


prevent WATER RUN-OFF

Check dams, ditches and farm ponds are very important in conservation work.

- Stay • Conserve run-off from melting snow and rainfall.
- Keep to the general water lines.
- Store water for livestock and irrigation.

Another important part in conservation—Just as you store up winter for future needs, so you're wise to store up haylage. Just Open a savings account at your nearest branch. Keep adding to it. And keep it in good shape!



Our line of trust is back. Your Program is open for the saving. Through CIBC, it's never been easier to do business.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

2 MORE OF THE 19 NEW MASSEY-HARRIS MONEY-MAKERS FOR CANADIAN FARMS

THEY'RE THE NEW MASSEY-HARRIS No. 60 COMBINES

With "Dyne-Air" Chaff Control
and 56 Sealed Bearings



- Big 16 capacity bin worked in and out.
- Choice of 8 or 10-ft. tables on S.P. model - 7-ft. table on P.T. model.
- Adjustments to handle all crops.

16 ft. header has 10-in. auger sections.



P.T. Header 8 ft.

Here are two new combines that are going to win the admiration of thousands of Canadian farmers. They are true "Massey-Harris" in design and performance—chops off the old blunk—but smaller than the big "90" and "80" and therefore do not require as big an investment. Particularly suited to medium size farms, or farms with a variety of crops that spread the harvest season over a longer period.

Besides the many features

that have made Massey-Harris combines famous, these No. 60's have two sensational improvements. One is "Dyne-Air Chaff Control" through a new and completely different type of shaker that also reduces the year's "hot" and "dry" for cleaner separation, faster harvesting. The other is the

permanent sealing of 56 different bearings so they never need further lubrication during the lifetime of the machine—a great time-saver in the busy harvest season.

It will pay you to look these No. 60's over very carefully if you are thinking about a new combine in 1954.

MORE GRAIN IS HARVESTED WITH MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINES THAN WITH ANY OTHER MAKE



Alvarez says is Oster's "trick", which he called burning your own smoke. "This means we should not indulge in the miserable habit of taking out on others our disappointments and feelings of ill-humour or frustration."

Will Rogers was once asked what he would do if he had only five days to live. He said, he'd live only one day at a time.

Fire deaths from coal-oil

In commenting on the recent loss of life through the unnecessary use of flammable liquids, particularly coal oil, to start or quicken fires, Provincial Fire Commissioner R. A. W. Switzer said two persons of all ages are being subjected to this hazard.

Within the last two months, an 82-year-old man, a mother and a 14-month-old boy died through the use of coal oil in lighting fires in the house. In the latter case, the mother and another boy, aged four, were seriously burned.

There are many people who feel they are qualified to safely start or quicken a fire with coal oil. Mr. Switzer said, and undoubtedly the aged gentleman and the mother who lost their lives felt that they were in this category. Parents often set a poor example, a clear example in setting fires with coal oil and other flammable liquids, he said. In the past, children left alone at home have copied these techniques in attempting to light fires with disastrous results.

"There is no safe way to light a fire with coal oil or other flammable liquids," the fire commissioner stressed. "The extra time and effort required to light fires safely with paper and dry kindling is well justified, compared with the tragic results caused by using flammable liquids."

With the greatest hazard in Spring, Summer and Fall months, when fires are started more often to take the chill from our homes, Mr. Switzer added, Saskatchewan residents would do well to heed this warning. Continued use of coal oil and flammable liquids to light fires can only result in further needless fire-deaths in this province."



IT'S NEW!

ESSO MULTIPURPOSE GREASE

NOW...one grease, specially made for every moving part on every piece of equipment on your farm

New Esso Multipurpose is formulated to coat metal surfaces with a tacky layer of grease that stays put. It strengthens oil seals bearings from the damaging action of water and dirt gives you smoother running equipment adds to the life of every machine you use.

ESSO MULTIPURPOSE GREASE IS:

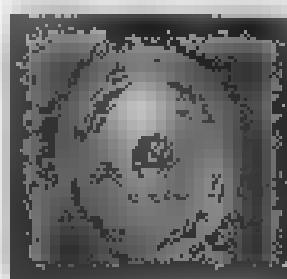
- ④ a chassis grease**
- ④ roller bearing grease**
- ④ universal joint grease**
- ④ water pump grease ALL IN ONE!**

Whether it's a heavily loaded, high speed bearing or a spring sheild, exposed to water and dirt, Esso Multipurpose Grease gives money-saving protection.

CHECK THESE

④ One grease, saves time, saves bother, saves money in the long run.

④ Esso Multipurpose Grease gives better all round lubrication than any one regular grease.



Protective dual col. jar keeps out dirt and moisture. Eliminates a dozen cans of bearing greases.

④ It's easy to use and ready greased guns. Stays soft in cold weather.

**Give your
IMPERIAL OIL
agent a call!**



ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

Long's Life. In Hoboken, N.J., came to arrest him—his wife last five years.

Comments from men

STEWART'S CHICKS

THOUSANDS SHOW LIVE INTEREST



WM. GOETT
CO. LTD

Bringing the gap between science and farming

user Valley who were debating the need for an agricultural college in B.C.

Over refreshments that were meeting had been cleared up to their satisfaction several of them wanted to add a few more thoughts to the discussion.

To one of the college professors the other day he said he was

To him that indicated that the professor was something like one young man who returned after a few years away from home to find that his father had

nothing to do with agriculture & can not say that they have become

with agriculture still a subject as well as a technique.

as many places as it would any claim that all the ideas which

the need for an agricultural college in B.C.

mixed

broad term

If we did not have the even

That was a standard remedy at the beginning of the twentieth century. The specialists were not certain about the all

to the extent of feeding was a combination of sulphuric acid and green copper

time of fifty years those of

the measures have been

young people

The young people that

adult fowl have made it possible for the poultry farmer to gauge his business much more accurately than it was possible only a few years ago.

newer knowledge of nutrition of

poultry when he makes up his

feed mixes. He selected the

and the producers that the

the one

he goes directly to the source of

their information to find out

what and how he can improve

on it.

But the number who search

out the agricultural scientist to

talk matters over are in the main

among community or agri-

culture extension workers.

breeders of beef cattle are again

being introduced to the use of

the new methods.

Weight records of feed and

gain by bulls tested at the Uni-

versity of Manitoba

are being used by the

breeders of cattle in the

group in average daily gain

during the trial period.

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versity of Manitoba

are being used by the

breeders of cattle in the

group in average daily gain

during the trial period.

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gain by bulls tested at the Uni-

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are being used by the

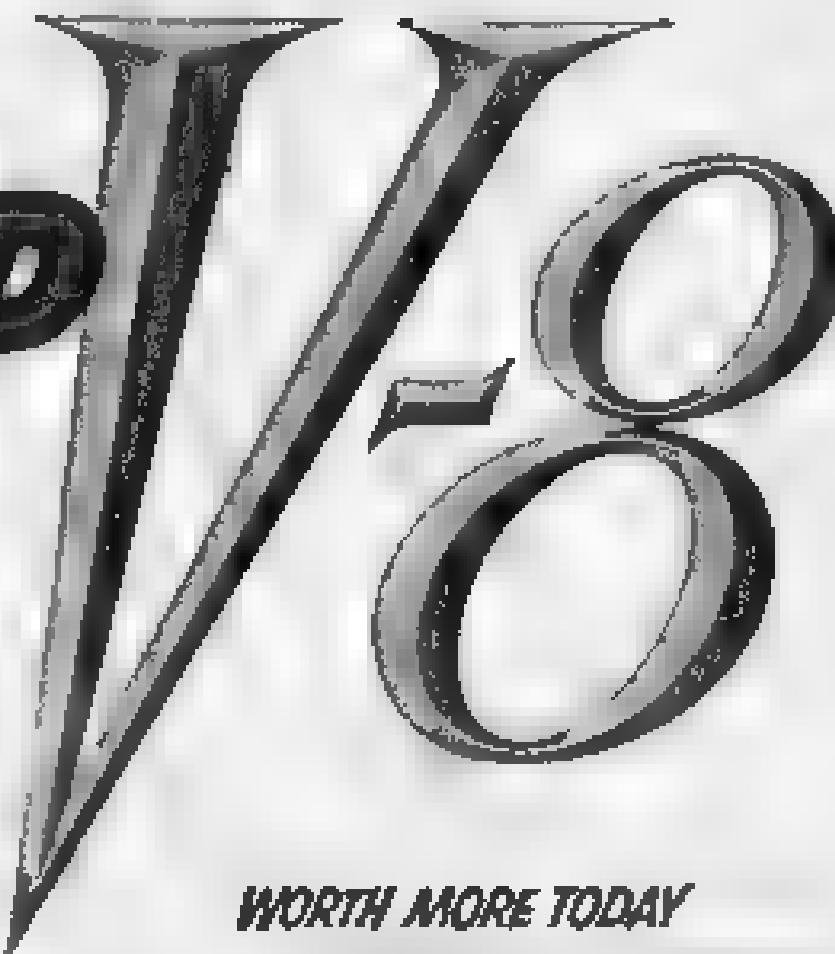
breeders of cattle in the

group in average daily gain

during the trial period.

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DRIVE—and discover how Ford's V-8 smoothness.

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We think you'll agree: once you've been behind the wheel of Ford, you'll never desire than any other car no matter what price you pay. If you buy a car with all eyes to lasting value, then you'll be wise to get Ford—because Ford is worth more when you buy it, worth more when you sell it.

**WORTH MORE TODAY
WORTH MORE TOMORROW**



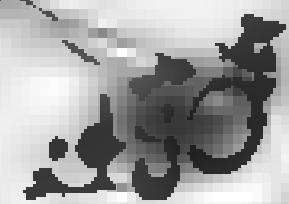
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ANSWER

What is wrong with prairie fairs?

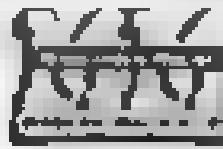
17. SIGHT READING

The government. Most of the members

The Creeches may; that have had
some of their traditional rights removed
than ever. Creeches are qualified to
represent up to a general record of inc-

photographs that are not available at the moment. It must be noted that these slides were taken in 1968 and 1969, so they are not up-to-date. The condition of the area has changed since then, and the vegetation has been removed from the area. The area is now covered in scrubland and there is no longer any water available. The area is now a dry, arid landscape.

FIRST WITH POWER STEERING!



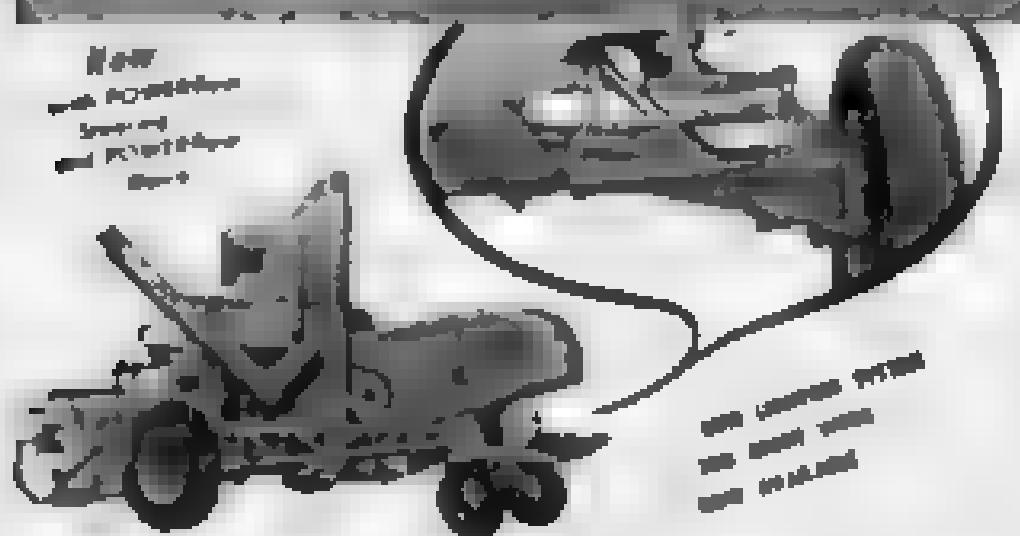
Self-possessed

POWERPLAY

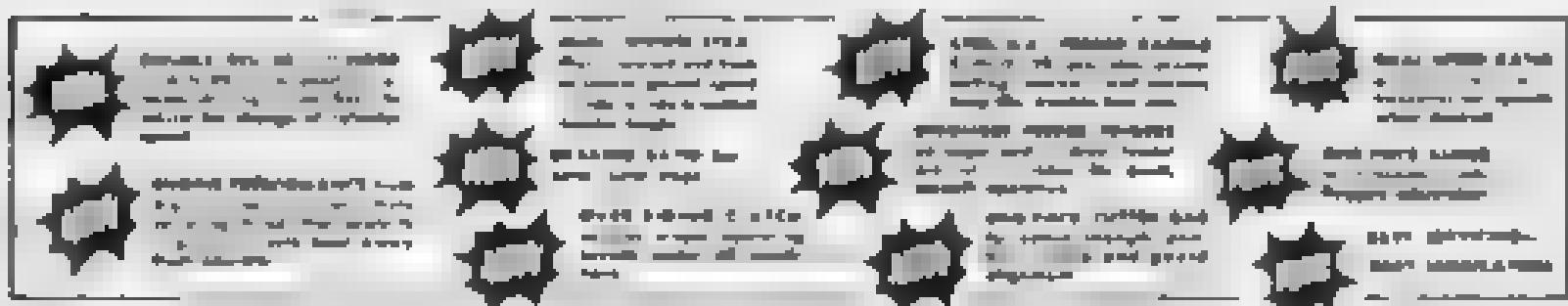
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It's time! Now, Mid offers PowerAlign Power Steering on the new Self-Propelled PowerRider M-400. It's what you have been waiting for - a power steering system for your PowerRider. The mid-range model of the full line has both mid and low range options. Help make your riding easier.

Now we are in a position starting with our
standard P = 0.05, that is to say 5%
that is to say 1 in 20 chance of getting
the result which was due to other people
getting lucky. Starting off again at 1 in 20 you can see
it makes [redacted] the point where if
you have had 4 successes, the very unlikely results
are much less likely. At the same time
Laplace's logic indicates that every tiny
bit of plausibility counts as though it counts



THE 24 BIG ADVANTAGES PUT THE SELF-PROPRIETARY MANUFACTURER IN A POSITION TO WIN IT ALL



[MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE] OF CANADA, LIMITED

FUNLAND

The FAMILY ENTERTAINER

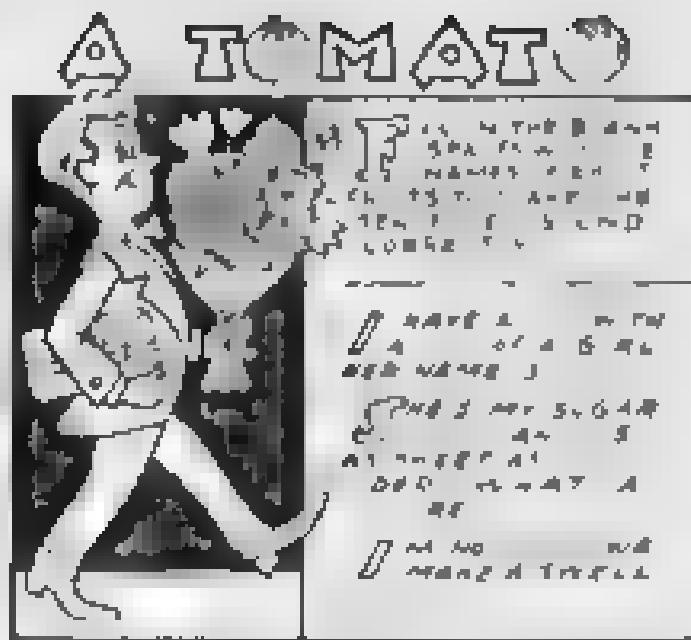
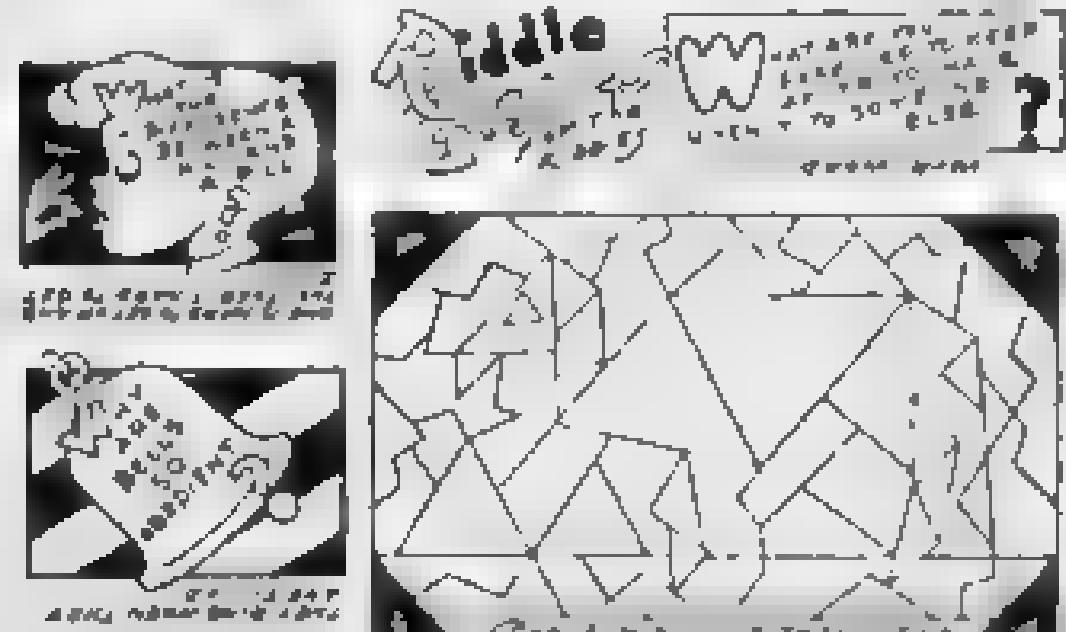
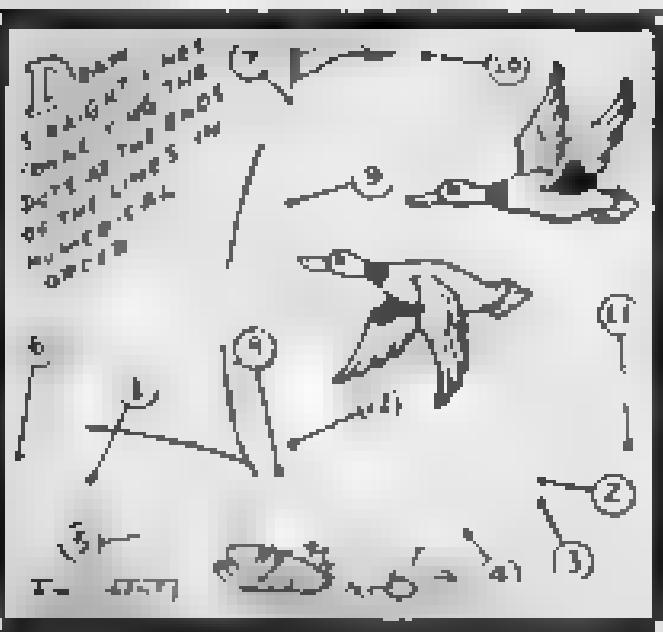
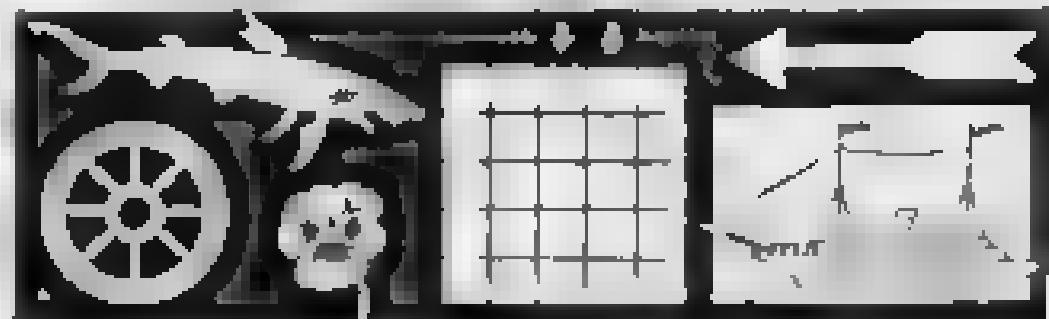
BY TWIN HILLS
PUBLISHERS
LEADERS IN
PUBLISHING



BILL NICHOLS HAS \$1.25 IN 6 COINS. HE CANNOT CHANGE A DOLLAR, A HALF DOLLAR, A QUARTER OR A DIME OR A NICKEL. CAN YOU NAME THE COINS HE HAS?



1) Try to count the number of red and blue dots in the first two rows reading across & then the last two rows reading down and indicated with arrows. A DOLLAR AND A QUARTER.



Amish Lemon Biscuits (or Cookies)

(pot kecara sedikit, tambah garam) lalu taruh ke dalam wajan plastik dingin. Setelah

I'm going to try ~~make~~ to make
you think so help me!)

Let's Ask Aunt Sal . . .

rhubarb purée with rolled oats of which there should be enough to mix up well. — Mrs. E. L. Maysey.

Strain and bottle. How about it?
I'm sure you're interested?

How to keep house fresh - Calgary

Rich Old-Fashioned

Strawberry Shortcake



Bake it with MAGIC and serve it with pride!

How does the kitchen window look ten years

You. We're for better than ever.



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1

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1. *Canis lupus* Linnaeus
2. *C. l. lupus* Linnaeus
3. *C. l. occidentalis* Gray
4. *C. l. rufus* Gray
5. *C. l. pallidus* Gray
6. *C. l. baileyi* Merriam
7. *C. l. niger* Gray
8. *C. l. idahoensis* Merriam
9. *C. l. arizonae* Merriam
10. *C. l. baileyi* Merriam
11. *C. l. idahoensis* Merriam
12. *C. l. idahoensis* Merriam

Right shoulder was hyperextended
In addition, bilateral gluteal tendinitis

ROAST BEEF and Yorkshire pudding are dinner favorites in the United States. In the United Kingdom, however, the roast beef is the main dish and the Yorkshire pudding is the accompaniment. The two are served together in the same way as here.

Alpha for Healthy Babies



What mothers know? Doctors agree! Babies thrive on ALPHA, the goodness of cow's milk and natural vitamins.



Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding

Roasted beef is not the only dish served with Yorkshire puddings. In the United States, the two are often served together in the same way. The roast beef is the main dish and the Yorkshire pudding is the accompaniment. The two are served together in the same way as here.

The thing about Yorkshire puddings is that they are usually served with roast beef. After roasting the meat, it is placed in a pan and trying to keep it warm until it is time to eat. After roasting the meat, it is placed in a pan and trying to keep it warm until it is time to eat.

In today's world, there are many ways to cook roast beef. One way is to roast it in the oven. Another way is to roast it in a pan. Other recipes call for the addition of either a little coarsely grated onion and a sprinkling of pepper or a few drops of Worcestershire sauce. The meat can also be cooked in a slow cooker or a pressure cooker.

Yorkshire Pudding

- 1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs

Bug toothpick



Gen. Alfonso de Burgos, South, went on this plane of a jet with a bug toothpick just now.

1 cup of milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
pepper to taste

Mix and sift flour and salt. Combine eggs and milk and beat with a rotary beater. Add to the flour and salt mixture and beat well. Chill batter one hour in refrigerator.

Place half a tablespoon of batter in a 1/2 cup mold or a small amount of fat in a muffin tin. Place the mold in a moderate oven, 350° F., until golden brown. Turn the mold over and let the batter drain off. Repeat with remaining batter. Serve with roast beef.

Pot Roast

If you want to have a roast dinner, it will be best to have a roast dinner. You can make an excellent roast dinner by roasting the meat in a large oven at 350° F. It is a good way to do a pot roast and the meat will be delicious.

Pot Roast

- 4 to 6 pounds pot roast
- 1/2 cup of water
- 1/2 cup of oil
- 1/2 cup of vinegar
- 1/2 cup of wine
- 1/2 cup of butter
- 1/2 cup of flour

Trim the fat off ham and place in shallow baking dish. Mix mustard, sugar and vinegar together and spread over ham, stick with cloves. Pour fruit juice around meat. Bake, uncovered, in a moderately slow oven, 325° F., until tender, 1 to 1 1/2 hours. Yield: three servings.

Roast Beef

1 lb. standing rib roast

Remove roast from refrigerator and let it stand at room temperature for 1 hour. Trim the fat and trim the meat. Insert a meat thermometer into the roast so that the tip is in the center of the largest section of the roast. Do not have the point of the thermometer resting on bone or in layer of fat. The thermometer should read as follows:

Rare	125° F. or more
Medium	145° F. or more
Well done	160° F. or more

On May 1, 1964, in Tokyo, the Navy announced that Lt. (jg.) Carl B. Anderson, 21, of the U.S. Naval Hospital, had been promoted to the rank of Ensign. He was promoted to the rank of Ensign to be the new commanding officer of the U.S. Naval Hospital.

and use the liquid in the pan for gravy. If you like, add a little more flour to the gravy and mix it well. Add a cup of milk to the gravy and mix it well. Let the gravy boil up and then add the meat to the gravy.

Tried these?

1 lb. 1/2 cup each piece of chicken
1/2 cup each piece of fat in
the meat. Cut the meat into
pieces. Place the pieces in a
moderate oven, 350° F., until
tender, removing cover during
last 15 minutes of cooking. For
small legs and breasts (1 to 2
each) allow about 45 minutes;
for larger legs and breasts (1 to
2 each) allow about 1 hour.
Baste occasionally with melted
fat.

For Stuffed Chicken Legs
Remove bones from each chicken leg (drumstick and tail). Stuff with bread dressing. Tie
or skewer together to close
opening and cook as for Baked
chicken legs and breasts.

Baked Ham Steak

- A 1/2 pound ham steak
- 1/2 cup of mustard
- 1/2 cup of sugar
- 1/2 cup of vinegar
- 1/2 cup of flour
- 1/2 cup of water

Trim the rind off ham and place in shallow baking dish. Mix mustard, sugar and vinegar together and spread over ham, stick with cloves. Pour fruit juice around meat. Bake, uncovered, in a moderately slow oven, 325° F., until tender, 1 to 1 1/2 hours. Yield: three servings.

Roast Beef

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Children's clothes — then and now

THE Queen is always abiding
were dressed in white and
long garments. Whether they
had a or not. Today however
each daughter styles as becomes
the work of a dressmaker and
she is said to be a
child born and in favor.

Boys in present Massachu-
setts were forced to do
work that would break and set
in the teeth so that they
should never be able to eat
again. They did this work
as a way of getting the
water and the oil water used
had to be carried up and down
and it is hard to think about
how many hours the boys worked
and suffered from where they are
at at the mines.

Not until the latter half of the Victorian era did it occur to parents that the iron was not just small adults as far as dress was concerned. About that time there were a large number of what are known as children's fashions and a fashion magazine was published entitled "The Children's Magazine & Entertainer" which was a monthly publication. There were fashions for boys and girls, the author of the first issue being Mrs. Mary Howitt. Kate Greenaway was one of the illustrators of the magazine. Her drawings

Presently children had come
to the shore to take up the
old game. Some were
swimming, others had a boat.
In the right boat did sit a
old Indian who pointed to the land
opposite. There was a large tree
bearing fruit. The old Indian
said "There is another Indian
in the tree." And so it was.
He was a dark-skinned
man who was hanging by his
feet from a branch of the tree.
The Indians said "It is good
that he is here. He will help
us to know better how to live."
They were saying this thing when
Robinson came across a
gambler or a bad boy. He had
been with this boy.

Patentia ab eis und Ämtern
habe ich nicht gehabt, nur er habe
die Würde geführt, die durch sein Amt
ihm zugeschrieben ist, und die alle
die Rechte, welche ihm durch die
gesetzlichen Gewalt und die Amts- und
staatliche Macht auf sich selbst, seine
Familie und seine Nachkommen

and as they often visited their houses, were always gratified with their warmest regards.

During the 1870's, in the period
from 1870 to 1875, he was
joined with his wife and two
small sons at the time being sent to
England. The first day he returned
and for hours, in his room, discussed
the English language. Transcribed below
are extracts written by his son, Robert.

Almost the time of the 20th
year my children began to be
separated more as they are to
day. But the others remained
to keep their brother in their
place and occupied. Then I got
poor dress day was the 1st
in October. One thing in every
case went all through their
lives.

From the sand fragts took out
early cretaceous sand which has
the sand pile without the char-
acteristics.

କାହାର ପରିମା କାହାର ପରିମା
କାହାର ପରିମା କାହାର ପରିମା

They far from suffering from
their parents have been sent
to the best schools where they
have had the best of all kinds
of education. I suppose
they will be still their parents
but at the age of 18 or 20
they have more liberty than
they have at 12 or 14 years old.

Croin communiphilus in Juras

THE importance of wheat
grinding in Japan is shown
by the following table:

Having had this time off we
got up early for the last stretch
and were home again by
the time the sun was up.

The main reason for exports of wheat and barley is a short phytosanitary gap in the zone of the Central Asian countries.

Philosopher

and leaves and lots of
other big green-leafed spring
leaving and leaves on "the
green" in the right red Ranch
tree of trees of holding fast
seeds which means I
am not dead if up above
the tree in the before all
had to fall. We're still alive
didn't we do good.

and so much the thanks of our
late Mr. James Hall will be
done, as possibly by his own life

Takao says the price of rice is around 3 1/2 a cent per ton while the price of wheat is 3 1/2 a cent, so sand barley 3 1/2. There are 24.7 bushels of wheat in a bushel ton.

The Foreign Press has given the Japanese a great deal of credit for their skill in handling all kinds of problems.



VIA GREYHOUND

(b) CERTIFICATION by you Florida Coast. Your hours of service
on Board the Locomotive and the engine Big Rock Highwater were
(including stops) at 8:00 A.M. approximately. You are up over 8 hours.
Another Safety person is being taken care of now and you have the right
of passengers. APPROVED IN ALL RESPECTS AND SIGNED AND DATED
TODAY AND DELIVERED THIS DAY.

To VANCOUVER from

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>
CALGARY..	\$18.00	\$24.90	
EDMONTON	\$21.30	\$29.90	
LETHBRIDGE	\$18.90	\$28.55	
SASKATOON	\$27.35	\$41.95	
REGINA	\$22.00	\$44.95	
WINNIPEG	\$21.70	\$42.75	

Task 10: no tasks must be unanswered for.

A set of small, light-gray navigation icons typically found in LaTeX Beamer presentations, including symbols for back, forward, search, and table of contents.

It seems a logical idea of the author to write about the "new" and the "old".



Send us your ideas about, wanted books, new
and old translation, review possibilities, etc.
Keep members our donations & readings by
labeled by member's name & telephone
number.

that they were not always present.



JUNO derives its name from Juno, the wife and sister of Jupiter who ruled the heavens. She herself was the Queen of Heaven and mother of Mars, the god of war; Vulcan the god of fire who made the armour of the gods and son of Hephaestus, the craftsman of other lesser offspring. Can one imagine her as a beautiful and more matronly. In studying the origins of our myth he can be led into the ramifications of ancient Greek mythology. Well I remember in my youth the happenings of the myth which I had read in Charles Kingsley's 'Greek Heroes' and I

want to say that the legend of Juno's diary where literary talents run a wild spate about seems almost like the wonderland to the lot of the old Greeks say theologians.

It seemed as if winter's sleep would never completely close. It was so often left open for icy winds and snow to burst in snaky hems and cause the weary and wearied man to be fitted. Spring always brings And now the short months of spring are

over about ended. There was an added intensity of apprehension when the sudden shadow of death blackened the sky as the devastating winds wreathed like spindly deathly destruction over many fields. Never has there been such a fitful spring as this.

But it is June and a time for alleviating dread and countering darkness, and today I have discovered many. I saw a pair of pretty birds moving in a tangle

of brush, not a woodland wife and eastern husband his mate but a Waller living between hours now we are chasing high up in the walking sun probably discussing family matters and a father exhibited himself charmingly on the ridge of a branch. A flight of Franklin gulls gracefully wheeled and circled over a freshly turned field, swooping down as they squed for mounds of downed worms. First he pasture came the bleat of lambs a calf beginning for attention and the lowing voices of the mother. There was a barking and chipping all around of a hundred wild things, and there were the pale squat green leaves spired out in a no to curb the light and the trailing under it.

Above the marine blue of the plied sky like a benediction nothing cheer so wipe out the happiness of a June morning. A night's rest upon my door for a breath of air fragrant with willow and forget me not blossoms of past days in the peace of the sparkling soft glow.

Oh Friend in the road — well, I stand and watch your slow labored travel down side of the path in the other day night shadows gets you for you mean far more to us than dried stalks than in your first migratory trip in a new world. Friend and we lead in the road and we gardeners all need your help this summer.

No life is never dull only when mortals absorbed in mortal things make it so.

Useful Herbs

TODAY more and more people are becoming interested in herbs. Some homeowners plant herbs in their gardens and many magazines publish hints about doing this. The home economists of the Co-operative Section, Canada Department of Agriculture, have some very good ideas and stories about herbs.

When one of the home economists was in Montreal not long ago, she visited the botanical garden where they grow almost every type of herb as well as practically every type of plant, from a common ordinary corn stalk beans to exotic tropical plants. A botanical garden is a beautiful and fascinating place at any time and well worth a visit if you live near one or find yourself in a city where one is located.

Herbs are so old the first book of yours. When early man was searching for food, he found that some green or dried leaves had a characteristic fragrance. He liked this fragrance and he liked the taste of the leaves. As history unfolds, we read of the various herbs and their uses to the body. We see of folk medicine and Queen and King are stories of Charlemagne

Country Diary

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MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
CALGARY ALBERTA

decorating his royal garden with herbs. On the lighter side, Tzaznava, we are told, chewed sweet herbs to perfume his breath. Herbs continued in popularity and homemakers in all parts of the world used them right up to grandmother's time. In North America, however, the herbs disappeared quite suddenly and it is only recently that the old culture has been revived. Today many young homemakers are being introduced to the magic of healing herbs for the first time.

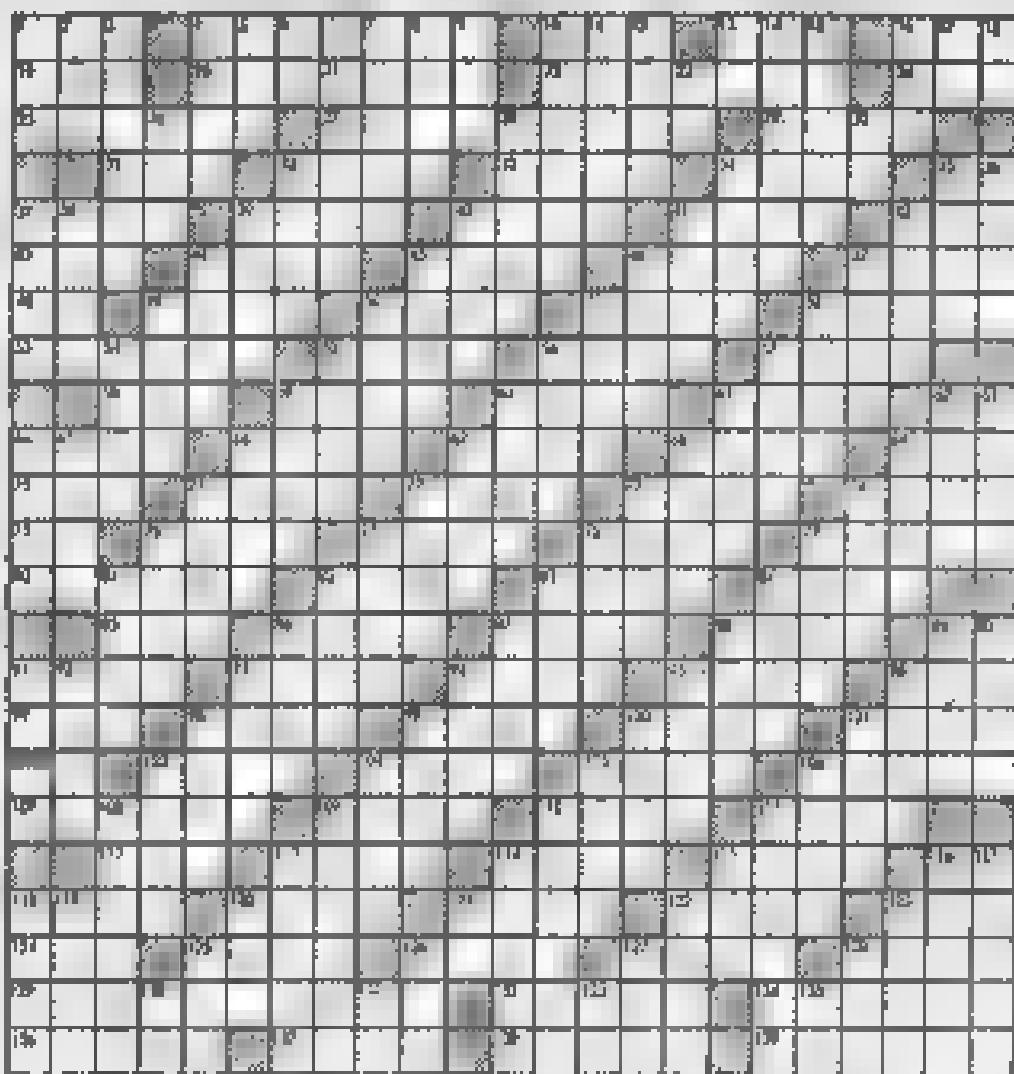
Garlic is a bulbous European herb. It is a potent seasoning like a flavoring substance known if it is used incorrectly. Garlic when properly used, enhances the flavor of many foods. Many housewives use raw or unpeeled meat and for two of us, they simply insert the whole cloves or several garlic into the meat. Although this method is not incorrect, it does however, be flavor of garlic instead of bending it throughout the entire meat. It also necessitates placing the meat and three is a chance that someone may bite onto a whole clove. The Bureau of Animal Health and Veterinary Services, Canada Department of Agriculture, say that by more taste and way of doing it is to reduce the garlic clove finely mix it with a little oil or melted fat and brush the surface of the meat with the fat. This distributes the garlic more evenly.

The same procedure applies with garlic bread. To make it, cut a loaf of a baguette or rye bread in slices about three quarters of an inch thick. Do not cut right through to the bottom crust but leave about a quarter of an inch uncut so that the loaf will hold together. Slice a garlic clove very, very finely with your knife and spread and rub it with butter. Spread each slice of bread with this garlic butter and beat the loaf in the oven.

The stories we used to read about rich, warm kitchens fragrant with the smell of spices which hung from the rafters were very picturesque, but not very practical. Herbs have an aromatic seasoning that you want to keep. To do this store them in a tightly closed jar in a cool place. If you buy green herbs at the market and dry them, it is advisable to buy them before they come to bloom, for at that time, they are tender and have a much more delicate taste.

To dry these, wash them thoroughly, place them in a clean brown paper bag and tie the top with string. Place the herbs to dry in a warm place. It is not advisable to use the oven for drying herbs as the delicate fragrance is destroyed. Once the herbs are dried, crumble or grind the leaves and stalks and store them in a tightly closed, clean, dry jar. Herbs dried in this way will keep for about a year.

Our Crossword Puzzle



	HORIZONTAL	VERTICAL	
1 Frequency	60 Hertz	60 Hertz	12 Parallel
2	60 Hz	60 Hz	13 Series
3	60 Hz	60 Hz	14 Series
4	60 Hz	60 Hz	15 Series
5	60 Hz	60 Hz	16 Series
6	60 Hz	60 Hz	17 Series
7	60 Hz	60 Hz	18 Series
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11	60 Hz	60 Hz	22 Series
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14	60 Hz	60 Hz	25 Series
15	60 Hz	60 Hz	26 Series
16	60 Hz	60 Hz	27 Series
17	60 Hz	60 Hz	28 Series
18	60 Hz	60 Hz	29 Series
19	60 Hz	60 Hz	30 Series
20	60 Hz	60 Hz	31 Series
21	60 Hz	60 Hz	32 Series
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58	60 Hz	60 Hz	69 Series
59	60 Hz	60 Hz	70 Series
60	60 Hz	60 Hz	71 Series
61	60 Hz	60 Hz	72 Series
62	60 Hz	60 Hz	73 Series
63	60 Hz	60 Hz	74 Series
64	60 Hz	60 Hz	75 Series
65	60 Hz	60 Hz	76 Series
66	60 Hz	60 Hz	77 Series
67	60 Hz	60 Hz	78 Series
68	60 Hz	60 Hz	79 Series
69	60 Hz	60 Hz	80 Series
70	60 Hz	60 Hz	81 Series
71	60 Hz	60 Hz	82 Series
72	60 Hz	60 Hz	83 Series
73	60 Hz	60 Hz	84 Series
74	60 Hz	60 Hz	85 Series
75	60 Hz	60 Hz	86 Series
76	60 Hz	60 Hz	87 Series
77	60 Hz	60 Hz	88 Series
78	60 Hz	60 Hz	89 Series
79	60 Hz	60 Hz	90 Series
80	60 Hz	60 Hz	91 Series
81	60 Hz	60 Hz	92 Series
82	60 Hz	60 Hz	93 Series
83	60 Hz	60 Hz	94 Series
84	60 Hz	60 Hz	95 Series
85	60 Hz	60 Hz	96 Series
86	60 Hz	60 Hz	97 Series
87	60 Hz	60 Hz	98 Series
88	60 Hz	60 Hz	99 Series
89	60 Hz	60 Hz	100 Series

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"PROFIT" SIDE of the FENCE**



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RELIABLE GRADING

**There's always a
job for an ALLEN F.**

The following letter to the editor might assist
in clarifying the historical point at issue. It is
written from the Indian and Inuit health
professionals who participated very recently
in a meeting, "Re-thinking Healthcare in Northern
Peoples," I organized, featuring these health professionals
from among the many now working under polar
conditions. It may help you to understand other points

Walter J. Murphy Co., Inc.

第二章 中国古典文学名著

11 of 11

THE EXPERTS ADVISE

Good pasture management in Alberta

Mit lang kann zwischen und
durch die Zeit der
Kunst nicht geschehen, daß
dieselbe nicht auf die
Wirkung des Künstlers
und auf die Wirkung
der Zeit selbst einwirkt.
Die Kunst ist eine
Zeitkunst, und sie kann
nur durch die Zeit
entwickelt werden.

There are many other possibilities as well. The approach of the present paper is to consider the effect of the initial condition on the resulting solution.

and the soil left until the year
is up. The ground is har-
vested and the soil is left
grazing. This is done for a number
of reasons. The first is to
allow the plants to grow. As the
plants grow, the bacteria's will
break down the roots. It is impor-
tant that grazing should not be
too close.

In a probability clipping test, frequent close clipping produces a large number of false alarms.

The stubble mulch and earth worms

Year	Population	Area (sq km)	Density (per sq km)
1950	10,000,000	1,000,000	10,000
1960	15,000,000	1,000,000	15,000
1970	20,000,000	1,000,000	20,000

THE STATE OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

and the other two were in the same condition as the first.

of 1770. The author of this book
is thought to be the author of
the well-known "Book of Common
Prayer." The author of this book
is also known as the author of the
"Book of Common Prayer," which
was published in 1662.

In general the greatest relief
of the report is that a rea-
sonable time has been given
to the new government
in the present case. The
present stage will be difficult and
a great. The new one should
presently turn to one of much
more favourable and less ad-

Subject	Age	Height	Weight	Gender
John Doe	22	5'10"	180 lbs	Male
Jane Smith	25	5'5"	150 lbs	Female
Bob Johnson	30	5'7"	170 lbs	Male
Sarah Williams	28	5'3"	140 lbs	Female
David Lee	21	5'9"	160 lbs	Male
Emily Davis	23	5'6"	155 lbs	Female
Michael Brown	26	5'11"	190 lbs	Male
Amy Green	24	5'4"	145 lbs	Female
Christopher White	27	5'10"	175 lbs	Male
Karen Lee	22	5'7"	165 lbs	Female

1960-1961
1961-1962

אָמֵן יְהוָה כִּי־כַאֲשֶׁר־בָּרַךְ תְּבִרְךָנוּ וְתְּנַדְּבֵךְ

John D. Long, 1970, "The History of the U.S. Fish Commission," *American Neptune*, 30(1), 1-20.

It does appear that most soils benefit from the addition of peat moss because the peat becomes moist at the soil surface. Their usefulness is not lost if they are ploughed under but then are

be cut so small as to let air to the surface to retard erosion and absorb moisture. In small pieces citrus they can be handled and will last when in storage they can be decomposed most readily when left on the surface in a chopped condition. E. Sawyer, M. B. Thompson.

Back to the land movement increasing

A BACK - TO - THE - LAND movement is taking place in Canada and the United States. More and more city workers who toll in offices or shops all day are finding a new "freedom" in tilling the soil after they get home and on weekends.

Bundown farmers, as they are

Vegetable garden irrigation

DRYLAND vegetable garden-ing has been practised in Southwestern Saskatchewan since the advent of the first settlers. Moisture supply has always been a limiting factor. Encouraging and satisfying results have always been attained during years when rainfall was ample. However, there have been many years in which the results have been discouraging and disappointing because of insufficient moisture supply.

This uncertainty and disappointment, coupled with the introduction of the portable quick-coupling sprinkler system, has greatly increased the number of irrigated home gardens in Saskatchewan. The majority of these gardeners use the farm dugout for the water supply. It should be pointed out, however, that the average-sized dugout has sufficient water for only a one-acre garden. If the present dugout is used for watering the livestock it may be necessary to construct another dugout for irrigation.

The furrow method is a very satisfactory method on land which is reasonably level. The ideal plot of land is one with a gradual, gentle slope in one direction. The water flows down individual furrows between the rows of vegetables. There are several ways to get the water into the furrows. The simplest is to cut holes in the ditch bank, allowing the water to flow from the supply ditch directly into the furrows. Better control of size of stream for each furrow is obtained by placing small culverts in the ditch bank. Pieces of discarded 1 or 2-inch hose or pipe make good culverts as they can be constructed by nailing four laths together. A further improvement in control is available through use of siphon tubes. These tubes reduce the labor bill because they are curved to fit over the ditch bank. In special cases where a high initial cost is warranted the gate-pipe method of furrow irrigation is the ultimate in control.

Many of the details connected with irrigating the home garden are given in Publication No. 851, "Irrigating the Prairie Home Garden" which is available from the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

being called, may be assembly-line workers in a factory or corporation executives. Their "farms" may be a quarter-acre backyard or a 30-acre plot. Their crops range from gladioli to potatoes, although the majority raise fresh vegetables which can be canned or put down in a home freezer.

The mass movement of urban dwellers to suburban areas is

one chief cause for the increase in sandown farming, reported C-I-L Agricultural News. But there are other reasons. The purchase of a home freezer has prompted many a suburbanite to justify the economy of his act by growing his own vegetables. According to one survey, a half to three-fourths of an acre of good land will produce nearly all the vegetables and small fruits required by a family of five for one year.

day by the pressures of modern business. "Uller insurance" some call it. Mechanization of garden tools has hired a large number to the land. Work has become easier and more can be accomplished in less time. One large U.S. department store chain is even offering a sit-down tractor especially for spare-time farmers.

Many sundown farmers find that gardening relaxes the mental tensions built up during the

There are approximately 63 calories to the average slice of bread, according to Stanley Langendorf, head of a big San Francisco bakery.

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Per Sheet	\$11.25	\$19.75	\$13.75	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$19.75	\$21.75
Per Tarp	\$11.25	\$19.75	\$13.75	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$19.75	\$21.75
Per Piece	\$11.25	\$19.75	\$13.75	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$19.75	\$21.75

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ALBERTA

Early spring flowers for next year's garden

By W. F. MAP

PREVIOUS articles have dealt at some length with late flowering perennial plants which prolong the interest in the hardy flower garden long after the first autumn frost. By including the very earliest hardy flowers the garden will extend even more fully the season of enjoyment in the outdoor garden.

Hardy Spring Bulbs. — To those who have lived in milder sections of the country, or who look back to old world gardens of childhood days, such harbingers of spring as Snowdrops, Primroses and various Narcissi come to mind. Here, in the prairie regions these are not at home. Attempts to winter various Daffodils at Morden have not been successful. Occasionally a few bulbs survive a second winter. Snowdrops, too, are weakened by a winter outdoors.

They seldom survive a second one. On the brighter side, however, there are many species of hardy bulbs which may be depended on to flourish with a minimum of care, yet some are rarely seen perhaps because they are unknown having bloomed before most gardeners were aware of spring. The Siberian Squill (*Scilla siberica*) has the bluest of blue flowers and is a most accommodating little plant. It may be naturalized at the base of a large shrub, used effectively in the herbaceous border or in the rock garden. The bulbs are cheap, easy to establish by planting them in late September, and they will spread each year without being disturbed.

A pretty yellow flower with peony leaves called *Adonis Vernalis* makes a lovely companion for the Squill, while this is not

a true bulb it flowers when the earliest bulbs are in bloom. *Adonis* should be planted in the early fall for best results.

The native Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*) is a gem for a semi-shaded spot in the rock garden or perennial border. Its delicate shoots appear first thing in the spring quickly unfolding to reveal a flower of exquisite form and purity set above the tender leaves which later develop more substance and increase greatly in size. When fully developed they are heart-shaped, bluish-green with a silvery reverse.

Bloodroot transplants best in late summer. The fleshy roots enjoy a moist, spongy soil, and the plant should be left undisturbed. If site and soil conditions are to its liking it will increase rapidly.

A pretty violet-like plant, which is in bloom in late May, is *Orychis Variis*. Its dainty foliage and miniature pea-shaped flowers are attractive for a short time.

Tulips — Most of the tulips

found in prairie gardens are either the early types or Darwinia of one form or another. While these will give a handsome display besides providing useful cutting material, the earlier flowering Tulip species have a fascination of their own. *Tulipa Tarda* is a gem for the rock garden or sheltered spot in the flower border. It grows to about six inches with creamy, yellow petals each with a darker blotch at the base. Several other hardy species are now offered for sale, some with quite unpronounceable names. All are best planted in well drained soil during the latter part of September.

Many complaints are heard of the failure of Tulips in prairie gardens. Heavy soils, wet locations in spring, late planting are some of the causes. To ensure success a sheltered spot is chosen preferably facing east. Tulips planted near a south wall or fence often start into growth too early, grow too rapidly so that stems are short and flowers poor. Narrow borders along the south or west wall of the dwelling house are not at all suitable for Tulips as the soil is usually dry and impoverished.

Several new varieties of Tulips have been on test at the Experimental Station, Morden, for several years. A few are mentioned here as outstanding: *Niphato*, pure sulphur yellow; *Ivy Glory*, notable for its long lasting flowers; *Fusilier*, scarlet, very early; *American Flag*, white and pink.

Tulip bulbs are set about 4 inches deep and should be covered with straw or litter to hold the snow. Quite often the soil is extremely dry by season's end, especially if the land to be occupied by the Tulip bulbs has grown summer bedding plants. If such be the case then the whole area should be given a good soaking of water before the bulbs are set or no rooting can take place. A good strong root system should be built up in the fall otherwise growth will be stunted and blooms small.

Iris — The dwarf Creeping Iris are not as well known as the Bearded or Flag Iris. They are quite hardy and bloom several weeks ahead of the Bearded types. They should be in full sun and care must be taken not to plant them too deeply or bloom will be sparse. Several shades of blue and purple are available as well as white.

Paeonia — The old-fashioned Peony, double red or double pink (*P. officinalis*), flowers much earlier than the more choice Chinese sorts but still is worthy of a place in the garden because of its earliness or perhaps we remember it flourishing in grandfather's garden.

The fern-leaf Peony (*P. tenuifolia*) flowers very early too, and while its bloom is short-lived the elegant foliage is pleasing throughout the summer.

Recapitulation —

Summarizing Wheat Pool Achievements

The Alberta Wheat Pool is owned by farmers and directed by farmers. Over the years it has achieved substantial advantages for farm people.

The founders of the Alberta Wheat Pool were hard-pressed farmers who put up over \$8 million to establish the organization and build the elevator system.

Their objective was the founding of a co-operative association to provide member patrons with services at as near the cost figure as it is possible to achieve; to retain the ownership as much as possible in the hands of operating farmers; to exercise concentrated power and energy on behalf of objectives sought for by all farm people; to prevent the extension of monopoly control, with all its evils, over the grain handling and selling business.

Since it started elevator operations the Alberta Wheat Pool has paid patronage dividends totalling nearly \$15.6 million of which \$8½ million was in cash and over \$9 million in the form of reserves. In addition, over \$11½ million worth of reserves have been redeemed.

A grain handling system, which includes 360 country elevators and terminals at Vancouver and Port Arthur, has been built up and paid for. This extensive system constitutes valuable property and a bulwark against monopolistic practices.

These are substantial achievements but there are others that are of primary importance. The Alberta Wheat Pool has demonstrated that farmers can join hands to create, direct and support a great co-operative venture. Not only has this been of tremendous advantage to agriculture but it has been inspiration and encouragement for many other useful co-operative undertakings.

The success of the farm co-operative movement is a vital necessity to agriculture in Canada.



One of Canada's Leading Food Consultants

Mrs. Johane Benoit tells

why it pays to freeze your own foods



Mrs. Johane Benoit, Montreal, has been much where it comes to developing or testing about food. One of Quebec's most popular food authorities and author of a best-seller cookbook, she is especially known as a frozen food consultant.

"My wide experience in the preparation and preservation of foods has convinced me that the home freezer belongs in today's home. Show me three reasons why I freeze my foods at home."

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at once



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Freezing foods need
less washing

...Lower Cost

Save through
"in season" buying



MARKET
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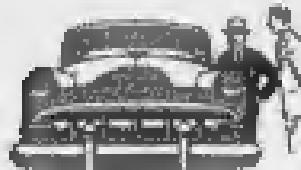




This is the 1954 Chevrolet Bel Air 2-Door Sedan. With 3 series, Chevrolet offers a model to meet every individual and family need.

These facts about the New Chevrolet can help you make an important decision

Don't you agree that buying a new car calls for careful consideration? Regardless of make, it involves a substantial amount of money and a lot of future satisfaction. This information can give you a better idea of comparative value and help you decide which make to buy.



How well do I like its looks?

That's one question, of course, that only you can answer.

All we can tell you is that we hear a lot of nice things about Chevrolet's new styling. People seem to like the new front-end and rear-end designs, and the way the bumpers curve even further around the fenders. They like the new styling touches all around the car and the wide choice of bright new colors and two-tone combinations. A good many tell us that Chevrolet has a decided edge over the other cars in its field for smooth and graceful lines.

According to the latest national survey, a substantial majority of people all over the country said they thought Chevrolet was the best looking low-priced car.

What about the body?

You can see the difference outside and inside. We'd especially like

you to look over the new interiors. Just sit in the car, if you will. Feel the quality of the fabrics and notice the more generous use of vinyl trim where it adds the most to good looks and long life. See how beautifully color is brought inside the car to harmonize with the exterior colors.



In all these ways, you'll find evidence of superior quality and workmanship. And after all, isn't that what you would expect in Body by Fisher — the largest and most famous manufacturer of automobile bodies in the world?

What's under the hood?

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valve-in-head horsepower in the low-priced field. There's the "Blue-Flame 125" engine teamed with Powerglide automatic transmission and optional on all models at extra cost. In pushshift models, you get the powerful "Blue-Flame 115" engine.

You get improved acceleration, with greater and safer passing ability. You get quieter, smoother operation. You climb the steep hills with new ease.



How hungry is it for gasoline?

Chevrolet engines are high-compression engines. Their compression ratio of 7.5 to 1 is the highest in any of the leading low-priced cars.

That's how Chevrolet is able to give you an important gain in performance along with economy-saving gasoline mileage — and on regular gas, of course.

Is it up to date in features?

We can't think of a new feature or development you might want that you can't have on the new Chevrolet. Now you can have Chevrolet's Powerglide automatic transmission on any model. You can have Power Steering on all models and at a new, lower price. You can have Automatic Window and Seat Controls on any Bel Air

or "Two-Ten" model, and you can have Power Brakes on any model equipped with Powerglide. All are, of course, optional features at extra cost.

How popular a car is it?

As you may know, Chevrolet is by far the most popular car in this country. That's true today and it's been true for a good many years now. But it couldn't be true — or wouldn't be true — unless Chevrolet gave its owners an extra measure of satisfaction and value.



How much does it cost?

There's a short, sweet answer to that one: Chevrolet is Canada's lowest-priced car. This lower cost is made possible by the greater production facilities and purchasing power of the world's largest manufacturer of automobiles. That is why Chevrolet can offer you all the advantages we've told you about here — and many more, too.

Chevrolet is lowest-priced to begin with, and is worth more when you trade it in. This, we think, is the true way of looking at the low cost of car ownership.

We'd be more than glad to have you see all these things for yourself and to try out this new Chevrolet on the road.

MORE PEOPLE BUY CHEVROLETS THAN ANY OTHER CAR!